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# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

WE TRUST that Mr. Hepburn, who in his capacity as Provincial Treasurer is usually pretty careful about collecting everything that is coming to the Province, will see to it that the Conservative Party is presented with a bill for the very large and expensive advertisement which he has been running over his own signature in the daily papers of Ontario during the past week, and which purports to be a statement on behalf of the Board of Film Censors. The Board of Film Censors is under no obligation to defend itself in the public press, and the advertisement has no object except to influence votes on March 26.

Mr. Hepburn is entitled to say anything that he likes about the King Government, its conduct of the war, and its propaganda in defence of its conduct of the war. But he is not entitled to say it in display type paid for with the money of the people of Ontario.

### Political Censorship

IN CONNECTION with the banning of the March of Time film in Ontario, the point should be borne in mind that this is the first time that the power of censorship has been *admittedly* used in Canada for purely political reasons. It is quite possible to maintain in regard to many other acts of censorship that have taken place in Canada recently that their real motive and purpose was political; but the fact remains that there was always some ostensible reason for them which had to do with the national welfare, in war or in the maintenance of civil order or morality. Mr. Hepburn is the first authority to ban a communication addressed to the general public, on the sole ground that it tends to favor a particular political party.

This raises a very difficult question. Mr. Hepburn is himself a politician. It happens that the party which he favors at the moment in Federal politics, and which is not the party to which he belonged when he sat in the Federal House, has no films which could by any stretch of imagination be regarded as propaganda in its favor. But if it had, could Mr. Hepburn be relied upon to ban them with as much promptitude, completeness and enthusiasm as he has banned the March of Time film? In other words, is he a proper person to decide what films shall be banned upon political grounds and what films shall not? If films are to be banned because they favor a particular political party, it would seem necessary that the authority for banning them should be vested in some board or committee or single censor entirely removed from the business of politics—some person or group of persons who hold office independent of any political party, and therefore of any government, and who were selected because of the judicial qualities of their minds. Mr. Hepburn does not qualify on any of these grounds.

If the Conservatives had a film we do not believe for one minute that he would suppress it. We therefore find it necessary to object very strongly to his suppressing a film on the ground that it is favorable to the Liberals, and on no other grounds whatever.

### Advantage of Cynicism

THAT Herr Hitler's summary of the German peace terms, given to Mr. Sumner Welles, was not intended as a bid for peace is fairly obvious on the face of it. It was indeed so extreme that it can hardly be supposed to have been intended even as a starting point for argument and concession. A much more plausible explanation of it is that it was designed to assist in a move on Germany's part to recover the active friendship of Italy, even at the expense of abandoning the support of Russia. A nation which is completely cynical in its foreign relations has great advantages. The Germans have secured certain considerable benefits from their arrangement with Russia, and may quite possibly have found that they are not likely to go on securing benefits. So long as they secure benefits from Russia they can secure none from Italy. If they consider the help of Italy more valuable than the help of Russia, they would not experience the least trouble in turning from one to the other, and their external reputation would not suffer at all, since every nation in the world already regards them as perfectly capable of doing exactly that sort of thing.

The particular emphasis on the references to Gibraltar and the Suez Canal and the need for the destruction of British sea power is exactly the kind of thing to interest Italy, which has no particular objection to British sea power outside of the Mediterranean but is intensely anxious to make Italian power completely dominant in that enclosed sea. The progress of Russia in Finland is no doubt becoming embarrassing to the Germans, who have no desire to see any increase of Russian power in the Baltic, and particularly are anxious not to see the Scandinavian countries entering into a war against Russia which would, in the present pattern, be practically also a war against Germany. If Herr Hitler could make the terms he desires to make with Italy, there can be very little doubt that he would ditch Russia without a moment's hesitation. He might even become once again a violent enemy of the Comintern. For the fact is that both Herr Hitler's friendships and his enmities have no significance except in relation to the momentary advantage that Germany can derive from them. He does not want to be trusted; he only wants to be feared.

### German Blackmail

THE Germans are desperately anxious to suppress the publicity campaign in neutral countries concerning their atrocities in Poland, chiefly because of the tremendous effect which those atrocities have had upon Roman Catholic opinion all over the world. The result is a curious and rather distressing contradiction of attitude between those Poles who are chiefly interested in the long-distance national future of Poland, and those who are chiefly interested in alleviating the immediate sufferings of the unfortunates in the German part of Poland itself.

The former, represented by the expatriated Polish Government in France and the Polish diplomatic service all over the world, are doing all that they can to give publicity to the atrocity stories and to elicit expressions of horror at the behavior of the German Government. A very influential group of Canadian citizens has recently sent to the Canadian Government a memorial of protest along these lines. But the leaders in the campaign for Polish relief are reported to be trying to soft-pedal the subject of the atrocities, because they have been informed that their task of administering relief among the Poles will be made much easier if less is said about German behavior in Poland.

This is the purest and most typical kind of German blackmail; but it does put the sympathizers with

Poland in a very difficult and puzzling position. Incidentally, of course, it proves that there is not a vestige of truth in the German claim that whatever disciplinary measures have been employed against the Poles are necessary for the preservation of order in the conquered territory. To block, or even to threaten to block, the work of relief in Poland is in itself an atrocity, and what the Germans are in effect saying is "We will starve a few hundred thousand Poles in Poland who might be fed by your relief money, unless you will give us a testimonial that our behavior towards them and all the rest of the Poles has been perfectly correct." It would be interesting to know whether this argument has also been put up to the Vatican.

### The Waterway Question

THE outbreak of the war, together with the retirement of Mr. Bennett, has conferred one great advantage upon the Conservative party. It has enabled it to repudiate, without any show of inconsistency, the policy of Mr. Bennett in regard to the proposed joint Canadian-American development of the St. Lawrence Waterway. That project is definitely unpopular in a considerable part of the Province of Quebec, and to tell the truth we have not been able to find very much enthusiasm for it recently in any part of Canada. But the King Government is committed to it, and all over Quebec Conservative candidates who a year or two ago were loyally supporting the Bennett proposals are now proclaiming that nothing whatever should be done about the Waterway, at least until after the war. It is improbable that Dr. Manion will pronounce himself definitely on the subject before the election, but meanwhile quite a lot of votes may be lost by the Liberals in constituencies where feeling on this question is strong.

### Cardinal and Premier

WE TRUST that that portion of the Canadian population which persists in thinking that the political course of the French-Canadian electors is always dictated by their clergy have taken note of last week's happenings in regard to women's suffrage in the province of Quebec. The Government of Mr. Godbout was pledged by its pre-election promises to confer the vote upon the women of Quebec. Mr. Godbout after the election announced his intention of carrying out this promise. Cardinal Villeneuve

### THE PICTURES

**FINLAND'S FATEFUL WEEK.** Will Finland fight on, or accept the Russian terms for a dubious and humiliating peace? As we go to press negotiations are still in progress in Moscow between Finnish premier Risto Rytty (upper left) and Molotoff (lower left) of Russia. Centre, a common scene in Finland to-day. Right, Baron Mannerheim, Finnish military genius.

issued a statement expressing his disapproval of votes for women, or at any rate for the women of Quebec. There was a day or so of hesitation and uncertainty. Then Mr. Godbout reiterated his intention of legislating for votes for women in the Province. That is all; but nobody seems to doubt that Mr. Godbout will keep his word, and that the Legislature will pass the legislation.

It is to be borne in mind that the Cardinal's opinion was a personal opinion only. There is no decree of the Church opposing the granting of votes to women. There are many eminent Catholic dignitaries who favor votes for women. The Cardinal is perfectly entitled to his opinion, and it is an opinion which will be received with the greatest respect in the province of Quebec and exercise a great deal of influence there, but not sufficient influence to compel a Government to go back upon its pledged word.

If any considerable number of ministers of the United Church or the Presbyterian Church felt strongly about women's suffrage, one way or the other, they would bring in a resolution in a local presbytery or synod, pass it by a majority vote, and then maintain that it was the opinion of the Church. There is no such procedure among the French-Canadians. The opinion of their Church is not arrived at by resolutions in local synods, and it is not declared by the single voice of an archbishop or even a cardinal. On a vast number of subjects the Church finds it unnecessary, and indeed inadvisable, to have any opinion at all, and the idea that the opinion of a cardinal constitutes an order to the legislators who belong to his faith is a grievous misunderstanding.

### Converted Pacifists

MR. A. A. MILNE, probably the most brilliant pleader of the pacifist case in the British Empire, finds himself unable to disapprove of the present war, and with the natural desire of any man to appear as consistent as possible, says that the reason why he approves of it is because it is so much like a civil war. It is distinctly news to us that a civil war is more to be approved of than an international war, but Mr. Milne says he has always felt that way about it, and there are other pacifists who seem to hold the same view about civil war, but who do not find that the present war is civil.

Technically, of course, the present war is just as international as any war that was ever fought; but we think we know what Mr. Milne has in mind, and we think that his feelings are to some extent right. He means that what Germany is doing is making a rebellion, not against a legally constituted government of Europe, but against a sort of moral supernatural system of authority which all European national governments ought to recognize.

In its manner of waging war when once war has started, Germany has always been something of a rebel against all limitations imposed by the moral sense of the great majority of mankind. But in this war, unlike the last, the very action of starting the war itself was an act of rebellion. The invasion of Belgium in 1914 could be defended as the action of a nation believing itself to be in desperate peril on both sides. The invasion of Poland in 1939 was in itself a flagrant defiance of every moral principle except the principle that might is right. Germany was under no threat herself, and was confident that by her alliance with Russia she had placed not only Poland but Great Britain and France under such threat that they would not dare to resist her.

The continuance of civilized life in Europe, with Germany free to seize the territory and starve the

(Continued on Next Page)

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

HON. HARRY NIXON has left Mr. Hepburn's cabinet, apparently putting party politics before petty politics.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK

I'm playing no tricks on King, says Nixon.

Timus says he can't see this talk of preparing for peace while the war is on. He says it's like trying to lay the foundations of a house while you're adrift in mid-ocean.

An American writer says that Roosevelt will run for the Presidency again if the Allies are seriously threatened by Germany this spring. Garner for President!

The fact that Mussolini has determined to continue his neutral attitude indicates one thing. Neither one side nor the other is definitely winning the war.

It's easy to tell a husband these days. He's the person who saves the sporting pages and hastily lights the fire with the fashion advertisements.

The optimists are not all gone. There are some newspaper editors who still believe they can whip up public interest in the forthcoming election.

Finland can cheer up. If the democracies are too late to save her, she can count upon them to give her a handsome funeral.

There's no use in wishful thinking. We will begin to believe that the Germans are really starving when we hear that Goering has taken in his belt a notch.

We're not surprised that a weatherman has forecast an uncertain spring. It will fit in perfectly with those uncertain spring hats.

Hitler is said to be toying with the idea of a grand assault on the Maginot line. He probably wants to find out for himself what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable object.

Esther says everyone's been asking her if she'd been south for this winter, she's acquired such a lovely southern accent but she says she was honest and told them no, she'd just been to see "Gone With the Wind."



# Research Chemist Pulls Rabbits From Industry's Hat

BY SYDNEY B. SELF

*This is the second of a series of articles, begun last week, on the advent in North America of a new era in industry, a "chemical revolution" whose influence is being felt in a wide range of industries. These articles will attempt to look into the immediate, practical future of a dozen or more key industries whose fortunes are being made—and unmade—by the progress of dynamic research.*

THE chemical industry is the dynamo converting the findings of the laboratories into the power that is remaking industry. Nearly every one of the great changes in American industry, now going on before our eyes, had its beginnings in the chemical laboratory.

Each one has been founded on some new chapter in the knowledge of common materials; each one has made possible a whole series of often paradoxical developments.

The chemist has begun to be able to transmute matter into a greater variety of different forms and in a greater variety of different ways than the ancient alchemist could have conceived in his wildest imaginings.

The startling progress has of course been principally in what are called organic chemicals, chemicals derived from something like coal that was once living organic matter. However, the chemist has not been content to work only in the large and profitable field of coal tar.

More lately he has come to the point of considering nearly all of the great natural raw materials of the world, oil, wood, rubber, cotton, both as sources of new chemical products or as things to be remade synthetically with different and improved characteristics.

The cross-currents that have been set up in industry by this approach are becoming more and more bewildering.

The oil industry is using chemical technique and is turning itself into a synthetic organic chemical industry, making super-gasoline by a planned rearranging of the petroleum molecules, somewhat in the same way as the coal tar industry makes its complex products from coal.

The basic changes that have come in the rubber industry in the last few years, and the even greater changes that now seem to be in the making, started when the rubber industry began to think in terms of rubber as a chemical raw material to be changed to meet its needs or recreated with a new set of qualities for new needs.

The paper industry suddenly is beginning to discover that it has one of the greatest potential sources in the world for organic chemicals. Its millions of tons of waste, once an unmitigated nuisance which polluted our rivers, are being transmuted by the magic of the research chemist into vanilla for flavoring cakes as a starter, with new plastics produced in the offing.

Up and coming people in the cotton textile industry, traditionally in the doldrums since the first World War, are finding new sales and profit-making opportunities in chemicals that make cloth water proof, or moth proof, or fire proof, or better looking or non-shrinking. Meanwhile, they are also busy using all the new synthetic textile fibres that are coming out of the test tubes.

Here are two examples of the strange anomalies that are occurring. Dow Chemical has been working on the production of sugars and even of proteins from wood, and Pfizer Chemical, working on sugar as raw material, is making acids that may conceivably go into plastics that will compete with wood.

## New Plastic by Kodak

Another example, Eastman Kodak, maker of cameras and film, has just brought out a new plastic (a different variety of the cellulose acetate that goes into rayon and film) which has made a new business for furniture-makers. The furniture makers use the plastic, which is very tough and water proof, in the form of reeds and rods (water clear or colored) to weave into new outdoor or terrace furniture which big city department stores are already clamoring for. This is just one example of new businesses that are springing up almost daily in unexpected ways from a new chemical development.

The idea of research, of finding the innermost nature of a material, and of using this knowledge to improve the material, has permeated far into industries once thought completely unrelated to the chemical laboratory. Thus even metals are being studied in their fundamental molecules, and new alloys, designed and "custom made" for specific uses, have been created. Chemical techniques are being used in producing the ferro-alloys that make stainless steel; one of the largest chemical companies, Union Carbide, is also the largest producer of ferro-alloys for the steel industry.

Not content with opening new horizons for a steadily increasing part of American industry, the chemist is turning his attention more and more to solving the perennial troubles of the farmer. The possibilities of changes that may come as a result of work already done are startling. The farmer has had new markets created for new crops—for example, soy beans, which provide oil for paints and lacquers. Useless southern pine woods have become a crop to be raised for the new southern paper and pulp industry, providing also possible sources of cellulose for rayon and plastics.

Growing of giant crops in fertilized water without soil is already being done successfully. Beyond this, however, ways have been found to use vitamins, which are simply complicated chemicals, to stimulate plant growth; other chemicals to start roots sprouting, not to speak of new and better insecticides and fertilizers.

## Change in Chemical Industry

In the chemical industry itself a fundamental change is under way, which enormously widens the range for future expansion.

Once chemical companies made tools, that is, they made processing materials that helped industry in its work of changing natural raw materials into finished products. In other words whether a manufacturer uses a lathe or sulphuric acid, both are in a sense tools.

Now the chemical companies, more and more are making actual raw materials for industry besides making more and better tools. Du Pont has made dyes and textile chemicals for a long time, for example, but now, besides making rayon, has the marvellous new synthetic fibre, Nylon, to replace silk and also for brush bristles and possibly even leather.

Plastics are new raw materials to replace wood or metals in any number of fabricated things, and the potential tonnage of all the different kinds that can be made will gain hugely in the next few years. Synthetic rubbers are being added to rubber chemicals. New and improved substitutes for leather in many of its uses are around the corner, and so it goes.

Obviously many more tons of raw materials will be needed than tons of tools. Just as rayon has been the big feeder of business to the chemical industry over the last ten years, so plastics and other new raw materials to come may be the creators of big business over the next decade.

There is little fear that these developments of new raw materials will have any disastrous effect upon the growers and producers of most natural raw materials for a long time to come. Leaving out the obvious fact that it would take decades to replace natural materials with the produce of the test tube—the work of the chemist so far has infallibly created new industries instead of upsetting old ones.

Here and there, there are minor examples, of course, of loss of markets which hurt a few people. Growers of natural indigo are out; Chinese pig bristles will probably give way to Nylon and even silk may receive a death blow. But generally speaking the benefits to society far outweigh the disadvantages.

## May Develop New Crop

The cotton industry is as big as ever but beside it stands a new and enormous business in weaving rayon cloth. By the time the cotton farmer starts to feel the pinch he may be growing some new crop for another new industry.

Plastics have created a hundred new businesses that were never there before. Rubber manufacturers will be too busy using synthetic rubbers in new places for a long time to have time or supplies to enable them to abandon natural rubber—and here again the scientist has shown plantations how to grow three pounds where one grew before.

It may be argued, though it is doubtful, that technical progress in machines may throw men out of work, but it would be very hard to find examples of any loss of jobs due to chemical discoveries.

One important new trend taking hold in the chemical industry is the more intensive exploitation of the various basic fields in which the various companies operate. While all of the big chemical companies compete with each other somewhere along the line, each one has some corner of the huge field in which it has more or less specialized.

Lately the increased knowledge of how these organic molecules may be joined together has made it possible to add hundreds of new products to the lists of the big producers.

The hundreds of things that can be made by the manipulation of coal tar and its chief derivative phenol is an old story, but it is being repeated on a smaller scale in several places in the industry.

Monsanto Chemical and Victor Chemical are taking pure phosphorus, inflammable and poisonous, and building up a series of useful new combinations. New production methods have brought its cost down low enough for it to be used on a much larger scale in industry.

American Cyanamid takes its original product cyanamid, containing both carbon and nitrogen, and makes a sort of second degree cyanamid called by the long name of dicyandiamid, and a third degree after this called melamine which may provide new dyes and plastics.

## Founded On Acetylene

Union Carbide founded its business on acetylene which you may remember as the gas used for headlights on your first car. Acetylene is the base for a group of chemicals called "vinyls" and from the gas Carbide now makes several varieties of important plastics called Vinylite, a new and stronger sandwich sheeting to make safety glass, and a new textile yarn called Vinyon.

Hercules Powder is specializing among other things in cellulose, which comes from cotton or wood pulp and which is sold to rayon plastics and lacquer manufacturers in various forms. Hercules is also using the rosin from Florida pine stumps as a chemical raw material much as other people use coal tar.

Dow Chemical, built on its wonderful Michigan salt wells bearing chlorine bromine and magnesium which is the lightest metal in the world, has branched out into nearly every division of the industry.

Commercial Solvents has hold of a new process for

shooting nitrogen into petroleum derivatives from which it believes it can make some of the newer organic acids which are going to be needed for the new forms of cellulose acetate plastics. Nitro paraffins, as this group is called, exist by the hundred and most of them have never been tried because they have been too expensive, but the new process brings costs way down to commercial levels.

Du Pont, which has its finger in nearly every important chemical pie, has a completely new chemical material in its Nylon which is not only a synthetic textile fibre but is what the chemist calls a resin which means that it may be good for such diverse things as plastics, lacquers, brush bristles and sheetings like cellophane or artificial leather.

Aside from all of these new things coming out of test tubes, whose uses cannot yet be fully forecast, the big growth in chemical volume and profits in the next few years will come from several already well established fields.

So far, plastics have been used principally for gadgets. Hundreds of millions of small parts for machinery, for automobile accessories, for jewellery, novelties, fittings of all kinds have been made. This has all been sizable and profitable business but from the point of view of the chemical manufacturers it is just beginning to be major volume production.

Plastics at their best can and will be substitutes for wood and metal and will be able to fill many of the major uses of wood and metal. This is what is starting and the pace will increase as prices come down and new qualities are perfected.

Automobile bodies, airplane wings, furniture and blocks or sections for building houses are all possible plastic fields in the not so distant future.

In preparation for this, all of the major chemical producers are getting set in their places. Union Carbide last year acquired the Bakelite Co., largest and oldest of independent plastic producers, and plans to go into nearly all divisions of the industry. Du Pont has long been a leader and pioneer. Monsanto is consolidating its acquisition of Fibrelloid Co. and Resinox giving it a well rounded position.

Eastman Kodak is the largest producer in the country of cellulose acetate for plastics; Hercules Powder is second and has its "newethyl cellulose" growing fast. Dow is a leader in making phenol for the basic phenolic materials and has pioneered in two new things, styrene and vinylidene chloride.

Another place where growth will be important is in the new synthetic textile fibres, two of which, Du Pont's Nylon and Carbide's Vinyon, have already appeared. Several others of varying types are being perfected.

Chemical paints and protective coatings, new processing chemicals in the chemical "tool" class, all will provide large volume for the chemical producers in the near future.

# The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

population of any and every small neighbor whenever she felt like it, ceased to be possible on the day when the Germans entered Poland, if indeed it had not ceased to be possible a year or two earlier. Resistance to Germany then became essential for the maintenance of European civilization.

## The Deteriorated Areas

ONE of the major problems of the modern city, at this stage of the economic cycle, is the serious and progressive deterioration in the economic uses to which certain large and once valuable areas of the older part of the city are put. This problem is closely associated with the slum problem, for the deteriorated areas are pretty certain to wind up eventually as slums, but it is not the same problem. It is common to practically all large cities, at any rate on this continent, though it would probably be found that the cities in which it is most serious are those in which least attention is paid to the problems of pollution of the atmosphere. It is in cities where the smoke nuisance is most effectually abated, that rehabilitation of deteriorated areas has been most successfully practised.

The problem seems to arise in part from the action of two contradictory tendencies—the tendency of commercial business to concentrate itself within narrow areas, with skyscrapers, and the tendency of good residential occupation to spread itself out over the suburbs and even into the adjacent country. These tendencies enhance the value of a very central area and of the circumferential areas, at the expense of the areas immediately surrounding the centre. Manufacturing industry can do nothing to save the deteriorated areas, for it can very seldom afford to get away from railway sidings; and at present it is itself experiencing a strong suburban tendency.

Large portions of these deteriorated areas could probably be reclaimed for a much higher residential occupation than they at present have, if it were not for the polluted state of the downtown atmosphere. In the monthly *Bulletin* of the Toronto Stock Exchange there appears this month an article by E. J. Tucker, general manager of the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto, pointing out that until the city proper can again attract residents on the grounds of economy and convenience, the decline in the assessment of the older wards and the rise of tax rates all over the city will inevitably continue. The smoke nuisance, says Mr. Tucker, "is merely the outward evidence of an uneconomic and unscientific burning of coal which we in the gas business bend our best efforts to correct by urging every one to use gas for every heating job."

The building up of suburbs is desirable when it is merely a consequence of a steadily increasing population. But when it is the result of migration out of areas which are practically abandoned, it serves no useful purpose whatever. "A thriving suburb does not help the city if the city thereby becomes a deserted village." Time was, before the invention of the internal combustion engine, when the city grew by nature and could not help growing, and all that the city authorities had to do was to collect the taxes which it could well afford to pay. That is no longer the case, and the city must protect itself against the competition of its own suburbs and adjacent towns, by offering living conditions which will induce all classes of citizens to live closer to the places where they carry on their work. The City Fathers will have to "develop" the deteriorated parts of their city, as the suburban promoter "develops" his suburb.

# Canadian Children Aid Refugees

BY GRAHAM McINNIS

THE children who paint in Arthur

Lisner's classes at the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa have recently found work which combines under one head, artistic expression, war work and humanitarian relief. At the suggestion of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees, these Canadian children have been painting posters to publicize the plight of Europe's refugee children. At present some ten thousand boys and girls from the war torn areas of Europe are being cared for in England, who is now asking the Dominions to take some of them as future citizens.

The Dominion Government has given

permission to the Refugee Committee to bring one hundred of these children into Canada, provided homes can be found for them, and provided the Government is assured the children will not become public charges.

This excellent trial venture involves, of course, the raising of a considerable amount of money, and it is in this connection that Mr. Lisner's children have been asked to help. They have tackled the task with great zeal, painting vivid decorative posters of their own design, and with their own captions, such as "Save the Children," "Which Door Will Open for Me?" and

so on. One ten-year-old boy has an amusing drawing of a refugee hitchhiker, thumbing a lift to his new Canadian home.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher recently suggested, in Washington, that to aid the refugee children, each boy and girl should contribute as many pennies as he or she is old to a special fund for the homeless boys and girls of war-stricken lands. If the Refugee Committee's initial campaign is successful, we may perhaps see a similar idea gain a foothold here in Canada. In the meantime, these Ottawa children are early learning the value of art to a nation at war.



CHILDREN in Arthur Lisner's National Gallery Classes at Ottawa paint refugee posters beneath war memorial paintings of the 1914-1918 conflict. The young lady in pigtail is Margot, daughter of the Gallery's newly appointed director, H. O. McCurry.



ON THE WALL IS Eric Kennington's dramatic study of "The Conquerors", — The famed 16th Battalion (Vancouver).



# Catholic Bishops and Economic Order

BY CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

THE pronouncement through the National Catholic Welfare Conference in the United States, by sixteen Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops, urging a modern adaptation of the mediaeval guilds as a first step in the solution of our economic difficulties, deserves the careful study of all Canadians, both Catholics and non-Catholics. It is surprising that such a pronouncement was not made before, as many awaited it and there is little in the statement which has not already been said in the papal encyclicals "Rerum Novarum" of Leo XIII, (May 15, 1891) and "Quadragesimo Anno" of Pius XI (May 15, 1931).

One is inclined to believe, perhaps unfairly, that the timing of the pronouncement is mainly due to four facts: first, during the last few years the rank and file of the church have been submitted to a most careful indoctrination in the principles set forth in the two encyclicals and are now ready to fight for the position therein set forth; second, the collapse of any general sympathy with Russian communism makes the present time opportune to present society with a clear-cut outline of the Roman Catholic alternative to communism; third, heretofore too prominent an emphasis on the mediaeval guild idea might have created a strong suspicion that the church was quite ready to recommend the forms of economic organization accepted in fascist Italy to the democracies, for Italian fascism, so far as it has an underlying philosophy, is a combination of Catholic social teaching and Sorel's syndicalism; fourth, it is well to state the Catholic principles of reconstruction before the next presidential election in the United States gets into its stride.

At all events, the pronouncement is perhaps the most significant document that has been circulated on the North American continent in many years. It will be studied by hundreds of thousands of Protestants as well as by Roman Catholics. It is more than a manifesto; it is a call to battle, and after reading it, no one can dare to say that the Church has not something of significance to contribute to the solution of our economic difficulties.

## This is a Dynamic Age

One may be, in general, deeply sympathetic with the main trend of the manifesto, and yet feel that while it sets forth the real issues with clarity and courage, nevertheless, it does not set forth the whole picture, and that many aspects of our complicated social pattern have been omitted in the preliminary analysis of the problem. The situation is not quite as simple as it would seem, and while the formation of guilds in which masters and men can get together on an occupational basis and discuss plans for the furtherance of their own particular industry with mutual profit is a consummation devoutly to be wished, nevertheless one may doubt if the creation of such guilds is as feasible in our dynamic age as it was in the more static civilization of the mediaeval period. Moreover, other forces exist in our time—and the prelates have indicated their awareness of them—which have done far more to imperil the capitalistic system or the right to private property than merely the regrettable separation of the interests of masters and men.

First, the division of labor today is far more complicated than it was in the Middle Ages, and one of the fundamental questions regarding its organization has already been raised by Mr. John L. Lewis in his effort to organize the working men into industrial unions as opposed to craft unions. The bitter strife between the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. suggests one difficulty which may arise when guilds of employers and employees are established. Here, for instance, is a stationary engineer, employed in a factory making rubber tires. Should he be included in the guild of masters and men that control the rubber industry or in the guild of masters and men that supervise engineering? Or, to use a more extreme example which has actually come up recently in the United States in regard to questions of superannuation and social insurance, should such employees of the church as janitors, organists and deaconesses have the same permanent ranking as clergymen?

## Stability or Progress

Second, the characteristic of the mediaeval guild was that it stabilized the economic structure, but such stability was produced often at the cost of progress. The code of some guilds provided that the son of a craftsman would succeed him, and the clients of the father would pass on to the son, and any effort to lure a client away to another craftsman was frowned upon. Now, will the stabilization of our economic structure controlled by such guilds definitely slow down the wheels of progress and invention? The danger may be great, and if we accept the guild idea, we shall have to provide safeguards within the structure against the elimination of progress or against the use of progress merely to benefit the members of the guild instead of the people as a whole.

Third, the control of any given industry in itself does not necessarily touch on the question of capital and credit, and this problem is most fundamental in our modern economy, for the great corporations which deal in credit very largely control the allocation of capital without at the same time accepting any fundamental responsibility for the maintenance of the economic mechanisms. The role of capital and credit in the middle ages was relatively unimportant. Part of our difficulty today is that too much capital gets invested in the wrong things, e.g., guns instead of butter, gold mines instead of housing. How, in the proposed guild system, are we to obviate that problem and see to it that capital is supplied in the proportion necessary to meet fundamental human needs?

Fourth, our fundamental economic questions today are international rather than national. This may not be so true of the United States as of other countries, but it is partly true of the United States as well. A national organization of industry into guilds might or might not solve our domestic problems but without international organization it could not control prices, either of primary products or of manufactured goods, for the nationalization of Japan might, because of some skill in rationalization or the acceptance of a lower standard of living, set prices far lower than American industries could meet. In short, we must end the dominion of the law of tooth and claw not only within the confines of our own nation but also on an international front.

Fifth, a system of guilds, whether applied to agricultural workers as well as to industrial workers or not, can only control the question of price up to a certain point. During the years 1930-1938 the organization of the farmers in Southern Saskatchewan into guilds would have availed little to offset the penalty caused by the drought. Of course, a system might be devised whereby the farmers who were able to grow wheat during those years might come to the rescue of those who didn't, perhaps by some insurance scheme, but it should be pointed out that prices will continue to be controlled largely by the law of supply and demand no matter what we do, nor what the guilds devise.

Sixth, even when in a happier world masters and men sit down together in one great guild and plan intelligently, co-operatively and often sacrificially for the furtherance of a particular industry and the well-being of the component parts thereof, we have no assurance that they may not use their bargaining power to secure privileges for themselves at the expense of the public



TOP OF THE CLASS

—By Strube.

welfare. This is particularly true if they control some industry upon which the public is peculiarly dependent, e.g., transportation. One often wonders if the Adamson Act passed in the United States, and secured when the railroad workers held up the country, did not mark the beginning of inflated prices of everything and next to ruin for the railroads. The workers probably did not realize that the motor truck as a means of transportation was right around the corner. Hence, there must be great control exercised over the guilds by governments—both national governments and supra-national governments. The prelates surely recognize this, but with the role of governments go all the dangers of socialization, if there are such dangers in socialization. Seventh, when the prelates refer to the fact that throughout the process, society must be inspired by Christian principles of morality, one is quite disposed to acquiesce, provided that we define "Christian" in a broad, as opposed to a narrow, sense. In the mediaeval guild system, most of the guilds were definitely Christian in their membership and non-Christians who did not accept the Christian theological system were excluded.

This meant that in most cases, Jews were excluded, although in some of the mediaeval guilds in Southern France, after the names of certain members in the rolls, one reads the word "judaeus". Where they were excluded, they had to resort to dangerous devices to survive at all, and not a little of the alleged "chiselling" attributed to the Jews goes back to that un-Christian exclusion. The time has come when even in our social thinking we must distinguish between what is essentially Christian and what is merely Christian nominally or according to some tests of theological correctness. It is particularly necessary for us to remember this since in establishing a Christian international order we must deal with nations which make no profession of Christianity, either orthodox or heretical.

Eighth, the guilds did not abolish poverty in the middle ages. There was still the great chasm between extreme wealth and dreadful poverty. Perhaps the chasm is inevitable despite all our hopes for better distribution. Perhaps we shall always have the poor with us—an irreducible nodule of weakness, inefficiency or bad luck in the social mechanism.

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

# Leaving the Cabinet

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE resignation of the Hon. Harry C. Nixon, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, because of a difference of opinion with the Premier on the attitude of the Provincial Government towards the Dominion Government, is in the nature of a portent. Its importance is lessened only a little, if at all, by the fact that Mr. Nixon is not by tradition a Liberal, but a Progressive; but he gave his adhesion to the provincial Liberal party as soon as Mr. Hepburn became its leader, in 1932, and in 1937 he dropped the Progressive title entirely and ran as a Liberal. Since the expulsion of Mr. Roebuck he has been the outstanding figure in Mr. Hepburn's following, and in spite of his late conversion he has long been the first person to be mentioned in any speculation as to the premier's successor.

Mr. Nixon's courage in throwing up an \$8,000 cabinet post and facing the wrath of Mr. Hepburn raises an insistent question as to how much difference of opinion can exist between the premier and a number of other members of the cabinet, before they also will feel called upon to resign. As we go to press it seems hardly possible that the ranks of the Government can fail to be yet further depleted. And yet it has to be borne in mind that independence of the kind shown by Mr. Nixon is very rare in Canadian politics.

Canadian cabinet ministers do not now resign with any great frequency, at least not on account of a difference of opinion with the head of the Government. They frequently leave the Cabinet to accept a more permanent office of emolument under the Crown, but that is not the kind of thing that I am referring to. Resignations due to difference of opinion are quite common in British politics; in Canada they are as rare as hens' teeth; and it is interesting to consider whether this difference makes for better government or worse government in the Dominion and its provinces.

In 1905 Sir Clifford Sifton resigned from the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier rather than be associated with the policy which established Separate Schools in the newly created Prairie Provinces. This was a voluntary resignation due entirely to difference of opinion, and the number of similar instances that have occurred in the 35 years since that date in the Dominion Government and the nine provincial Governments could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand.

At the time of Sir Clifford's resignation the Toronto News printed an article, no doubt from the pen of Sir John Willison, denouncing in the most vehement language the immense increase in the power of the Prime Minister which was taking place in Canada. The reference was to the head of the Government of the Dominion; but everything that Sir John Willison said was just as applicable to the head of the Government of any of the provinces, since the conditions which he described are common to the whole of Canada.

## Autocratic Position

In Great Britain, he suggested, the Prime Minister "holds office purely by virtue of the skill with which he handles the emergencies of the day." And he proceeded to contrast this condition with the autocratic position of a Canadian premier after a few years of success. He called to mind that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had "shed his colleagues right and left—ten of them in nine years." (Not all of these ten, it should be noted in passing, were shed for differing with Sir Wilfrid about policies.) But here are the telling sentences: "Controlling an enormous patronage, able to influence the fortunes of almost every legislator in his following, concentrating in his hand executive and legislative power, the Premier exercises a real authority which

is greater than that of the President of the United States or any modern king. His supremacy, unlike that of a British premier, is almost independent of his general policy and of his Parliamentary performances. . . . Our Premier is really a species of absolute monarch of the mediaeval type. He fights his way to his throne. He has to contend against one or more pretenders, the Leader of the Opposition being the more conspicuous of these. His reign often ends in a catastrophe. He must succeed and if successful can do nearly everything he wishes."

In Great Britain the career of a Cabinet member who resigns, or even of one who is dismissed, on account of a difference of opinion between himself and his chief, is by no means terminated. In fact resignation, under the proper circumstances, is not a bad way of registering oneself in the minds of the electors as a person of serious thought and independent character. In Canada the record is all the other way. The Hon. J. Israel Tarte and Sir Clifford Sifton, exiled by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Sam Hughes, exiled by Sir Robert Borden, all found their political careers brought to an abrupt end. Mr. H. H. Stevens is at the present moment an interesting example of an exile who may succeed in getting back, partly because the leader from whom he differed has retired from the leadership. In Ontario, Mr. Roebuck has transferred his attention to the Federal field, and Mr. Croll has gone to war; it is safe to predict that there was no future for them in provincial politics so long as Mr. Hepburn should remain as Premier.

Obviously there is very little practical purpose to be served by quarrelling with a leader who has the power to drive one out of political life for keeps, and it is in no way surprising that cabinet members are willing to put up with a great deal that they do not approve of, and even to reverse themselves in public, rather than walk out into political extinction.

## Eliminating a Leader

For a political party to rid itself of its leader while it is still in power and he is still at the head of the Government is almost impossible. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was eliminated by Sir Charles Tupper in 1896, but the party was already in desperate straits and was thrown out of power immediately after that operation for fifteen years. The case of Premier Parent of Quebec was the opposite. Mr. Parent was expelled from the premiership while the party was at the height of its power in the province of Quebec; but the operation was so difficult, and looked so hopeless in advance, that Mr. (afterwards Sir) Lomer Gouin was on the point of retiring from politics in despair a week before the "palace revolution" was consummated. The real story of that revolution has never been written.

It can hardly be supposed that Mr. Nixon took his step without sounding out at least three or four of the more conspicuous "Mackenzie King Liberals" among his colleagues in Mr. Hepburn's cabinet, including Mr. McQuesten and Mr. Conant, who were both busy speaking in support of the King Government's war effort on the very evening when Mr. Nixon was writing his letter of resignation. Since none of these gentlemen have resigned up to the moment of going to press, I have to assume that they told Mr. Nixon that they could not join him in his action. A palace revolution is therefore improbable. But the blow to Mr. Hepburn's prestige is severe, and Mr. Nixon, whose control of the constituency which he has represented for twenty-one years does not depend at all upon provincial patronage, is not in the least likely to be driven out of political life by the Premier's animosity.

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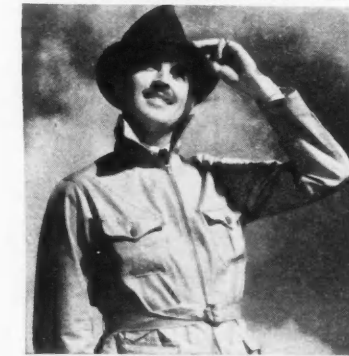
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# THE HITLER WAR

## Has There Been a Baltic Munich?

AFTER a bad week-end it seems that there has been a Baltic "Munich". The Swedes and Norwegians, after living securely for so long in their northern backwater, have had all that the rest of Europe experienced in the three years' crisis between the occupation of the Rhineland and the outbreak of war crowded into three months, and it looked last week as though they had only gotten as far as Munich. Here was the September 1938 situation in miniature, with Sweden and Norway playing the roles of Britain and France, trying to postpone difficult decisions and immediate danger for themselves by urging surrender on a friend.

Undoubtedly the temptation was great. The arguments of the Swedish Munichites are at least as plausible as those which our own Munichites urged with so much conviction only eighteen months ago. Wouldn't the Finns be better to give up a few square miles than to lose everything? A settlement would avoid further useless slaughter. It would release the tension in Scandinavia and keep the big war away from there. Let Finland do this and we will guarantee her new frontiers, runs the remarkable echo of the past.

If the Swedes and Norwegians, after not having been at war for a century and a quarter and having missed the psychological experience of the Great War, have been unable to get past Munich, the case of the Finns is different. They only regained their freedom after a bitter struggle twenty years ago. Three and a half months of ruthless warfare have left them with no illusions concerning a roseate Munich peace. Reflecting on the way Germany swallowed Czechoslovakia

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

in two bites, first nibbling off the crust (with the fortifications) and then gobbling the filling, they suspect that the Soviet intention is merely to use the territory and the time gained to prepare a new and more dangerous attack.

### Little Would Have Done

The only question with them has ever been: Can we get enough aid from abroad, planes, men, machine guns and bullets, to hold back the Russian hordes? At first, when they were solidly emplaced behind the great barrier which they had built across the Karelian Isthmus, relatively little aid would have sufficed to plug the gaps in the dam and stem the Red tide. Norway and Sweden could have easily given this much aid, in all likelihood without provoking Germany to attack them. A strong "Activist" group in Sweden argued this all along, under the slogan: "Enough Scandinavian help for Finland to make outside intervention unnecessary."

But the Oslo and Stockholm Governments were unable to decide in time to give that aid. They took a different course from that followed by Belgium last November—and with what different results! Leopold of Belgium told Hitler plainly then that his country would stand by Holland, and Holland is still uninvaded. Swedish Foreign Minister Sandler wanted to do exactly the same for Finland before the Russian attack came. After it began he advocated full Swedish military support. He has dropped from the Cabinet. But as I said, it is simply too much to expect a nation

which has not been at war within the memory of the oldest living inhabitant to react in the same way as a country which has been through Belgium's experience of 1914-18.

Today, to hold lesser barriers against stronger Russian forces, the Finns must have aid on a scale which would tax Norway and Sweden severely. To send it would drain their own defenses, at a time when Germany, her policy readjusted, is threatening them fiercely. Only if they can be sure of swift armament replacement from Britain dare they expend their own equipment on relieving the Finns. The alternative is to keep their own forces intact and let Allied aid through to Finland. Either course looks equally to the Germans like a side-slipping of Scandinavia into the enemy camp, and is being treated by them as such. On top of this it seems that the Swedes have had some difficulty in getting a definite promise out of the British Government for the fullest support if Germany attacks them.

### Taking On Russia

London naturally has to weigh the consequences of taking on Russia as well as Germany; of diverting forces from the main war front, where they stand between the enemy and the homeland, to a "sideshow" of all the difficulties of transporting a large army to Scandinavia and supplying them there. Rival schools argue that it would be another Gallipoli; or that it would be another Peninsular War, that Hitler can be defeated in Scandinavia just as Napoleon was in Spain. It has seemingly taken the spectre of Finnish collapse, with all its consequences, the snuffing out of another potential ally, the solid establishment of German-Russian hegemony over the whole of Scandinavia, the loss of a valuable distraction for Germany and Russia and the extinguishing of a bonfire which conveniently consumes supplies which might otherwise bolster the war effort of the Reich, to bring the British Government to the resolve of full intervention. With Finland's own resolve to fight on, Sweden is thus provided with all the materials for decision. Without denuding her own defence, especially since at the very outset of the war she sent the Finns a great many of her anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, she cannot help Finland sufficiently herself. She must either let Finland fall and the whole of Scandinavia pass under German-Russian domination or risk Germany's direct threats by allowing Allied armies to pass across to the Karelian front. If Germany carried out her threats, Scandinavia might become the chief battlefield, the Belgium of this war. Sweden will certainly not risk this until and unless the Allies have given her a promise of the most complete military support.

### Germany Could Land

Looking at the distances and the communications, the Swedes are bound to reflect that all the advantage, in the South of Sweden at least, would lie with the Germans. The latter could complete the occupation of Denmark in some 48 hours. Then their only real difficulty would be to make a landing and develop a bridgehead on the Swedish shore. The shortest crossing and the best debarkation facilities would be at Elsinore-Haelsingborg and Copenhagen-Malmö. Transports from Stettin could make a diversion on the southern coast. With the tremendous aerial superiority which she would enjoy, there is hardly any question but that Germany could effect the landing and overrun Southern Sweden. Penetrating Norway, and especially gaining the western coast, would be a very different matter; here the advantage is all with the British. Unfortunately, however, it would take our side some time to establish and equip powerful air bases in Norway and Central Sweden to counter the German attacks.

It is this horrible spectacle of their peaceful country, which they have developed into one of the showpieces of civilization, being turned into a shambles that hampers the Swedish decision. Their problem is so much like that which Britain had to resolve between the invasion of Czechoslovakia in March and the attack on Poland in September, 1939. They are

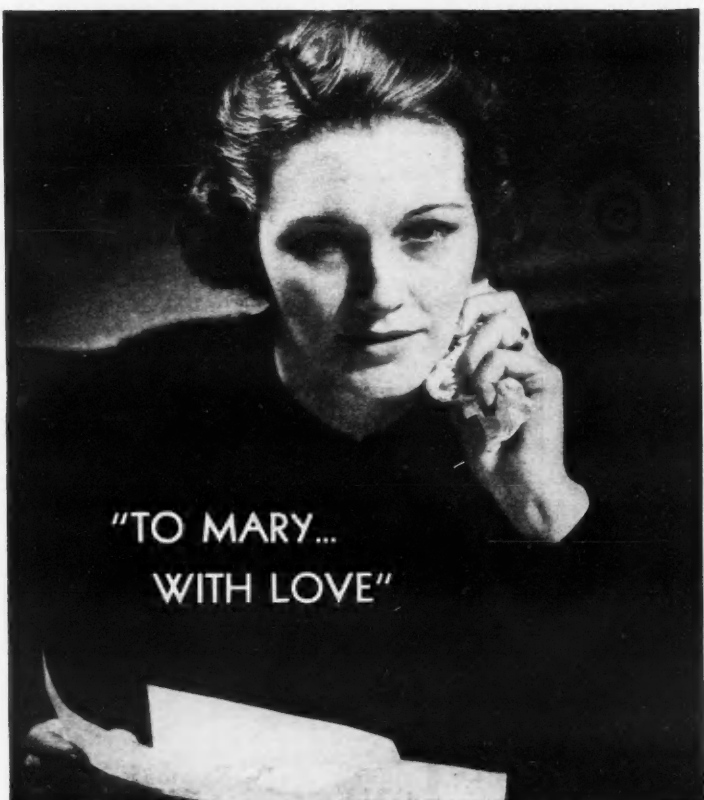
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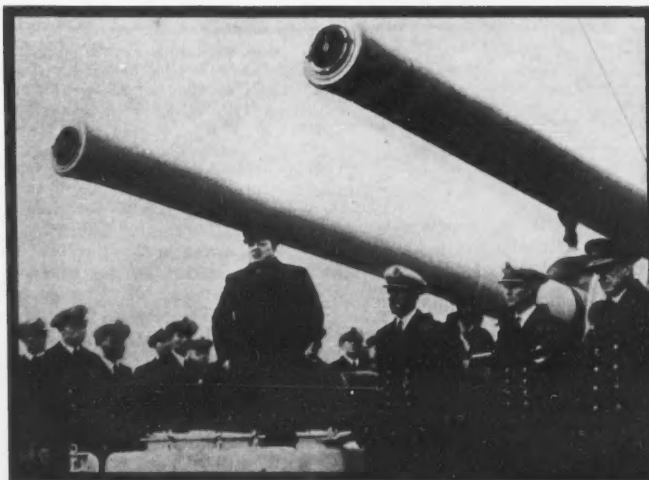
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ASSETS	
Cash in Bank and on Hand	\$ 22,194.21
Balances due by Agents	37,044.97
Accounts Receivable	1,683.87
Investments:	
Bonds and Debentures, at cost	\$852,303.45
Stocks and Shares, at cost	273,847.33
Real Estate Mortgages, at book value	13,250.00
Real Estate, at book value	2.00
Interest Accrued	10,192.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,210,517.96</b>
LIABILITIES	
Losses Unadjusted	\$ 5,752.86
Accounts Payable	9,825.38
Taxes Payable—Estimated	12,207.12
Due to Affiliated Companies	12,235.72
Reserve for Bad Debts	5,000.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	112,077.02
Capital Stock:	
Authorized—50,000 Shares of \$40.00 each	\$2,000,000.00
Issued—14,860 Shares on which there has been paid	248,699.20
Investment Reserve Fund	200,000.00
Surplus	604,720.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,210,517.96</b>

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# AT QUEEN'S PARK

## Harry Nixon Climbs off the Bandwagon

BY POLITICUS

WHAT would Confucius say if he tried to follow the antics of Mitch Hepburn and his cabinet ministers? If he watched their goings and comings; watched cabinet ministers eat their own words; swallow themselves; call black, white; blue, red; red, blue; and Willie King a mugwump and a statesman, he would be no more confused than are those whose job it is to watch over the doings of those brilliant solons of Ontario who boss three and one half million people.

The newest of those taking a leading part in the greatest sideshow on the midway is the ex-Hon. Harry Nixon, former provincial secretary and former many other things as well.

Some of the ex's that can be attached to Mr. Nixon's name are ex-Tory, ex-U.F.O., ex-Progressive, ex-Druryite, ex-Sinclairite, ex-Liberal, ex-Hepburnite, ex-Mackenzie King-hater and ex-condemner-of-the-Dominion-Government's-war-effort.

There are precious few bandwagons left for Harry Nixon to climb on and as he himself told the Toronto Star he is going back to farm. Ah, Cincinnati!

HARRY NIXON, despite all his gyrations, is well-liked by the private Liberal members of the Legislature. One marked exception of course, is Arthur Roebuck with whom he fought in the House several times, in company with his once-truly-beloved leader, Mitchell F. Hepburn.

Now they are split asunder. The ripping could be heard from one end of election-sick Canada to the other. The Mac King Liberals are glad. Bart G. Sullivan, Ontario organizer for Mr. King, is delighted. The anti-Hepburn Conservatives are tickled. The Manion National Government men hope the division defeats Mr. King. And poor Mr. Hepburn! Alas, my poor brother! For hadn't they been bosom pals since those early days in December 1930 when Mr. Hepburn became the leader of the Liberal party in Ontario and the Hon. Howard Ferguson was riding high wide and handsome as "Fergy the Unbeatable"?

Mr. Nixon, outside of "my brilliant leader," was the only strong man in the Hepburn cabinet. The Press Gal-

lery has always found him pleasant. He was the best-liked member of the cabinet in the eyes of the back benchers. He was best-informed on the Province's affairs. He was the only experienced cabinet minister in the first Hepburn cabinet. He was Mr. Hepburn's only effective support in the House against the attacks of the wicked Tories. Finally Damon kicked Pythias in the pants. To many a Hepburn supporter it sounded as if London bridge were falling down.

MR. NIXON'S public declarations of his dislike for Mr. King's Government goes back much further than January 18th, 1940, when he stood with all the rest of his cabinet colleagues in favor of the Hepburn-McQueen resolution in full-throated condemnation of the Federal Liberal leader's war effort.

On Wednesday, March 29th, 1939, the Windsor Daily Star reported what Mr. Nixon had to say in the House on Mr. King as follows:

"Answering Col. Drew's jibes over failure of the Hepburn Government to 'confer' with Ottawa, Mr. Nixon asserted:

"There has been no failure to confer. I remember two occasions very vividly when our Prime Minister went to Ottawa. The conference certainly failed but it is certainly not our fault. If we have learned through many bitter and humiliating experiences there is little use to go to Ottawa, hat in hand, are we to be blamed? Our first care and duty as a government and Legislature is the affairs of the province and its municipalities."

And on the same date the Toronto Globe and Mail carried the following headlines:

MIGHT SUPPORT TORY FOR M.P., STATES NIXON

"I Am Not a Hide-Bound Party Man," House Told after Roebuck Says He is 'Worst' Conservative.

TRACES HIS CAREER

The first two paragraphs are as follows: "Provincial Secretary Harry G. Nixon went on record in the Legislature yesterday as ready to support

the Federal Conservative candidate in Federal Brant, if, in his opinion, such a combination would best serve the needs of Canada at the present time.

"Coming fairly soon after the reported utterance of Premier Hepburn that he would 'vote Manion'—if he had to choose on election day between Manion and King—the public declaration of Mr. Nixon is said to have added fresh fuel to the fires of suspicion that the present Queen's Park-Ottawa breach is now far beyond the healing point."

And further in the report is the following: "I am, frankly, not pleased with the present set-up, but if my honorable friend (Mr. Roebuck) calls me a Tory because I was frequently unhappy in my close association with his peculiar brand of Liberalism—if such it was then—I must plead guilty."

At last Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Nixon are again in the same boat.

One of the most interesting games, if one has the time, is to quote politicians against themselves.

Here are two of Harry Nixon's views, both reported in the Windsor Star.

On September 23rd, 1937, Mr. Nixon is reported as saying at Ridgeway: "In 1919 I was called the 'Cabinet Kid' and now I am almost the granddaddy in spite of the fact that I am still a comparatively young man," the Provincial Secretary added.

"But in all the time I have been in the House I have never been so proud of a leader as I am to-day as a supporter of a leader like Mitchell Hepburn. And I am proud to have played some part with him in achieving a record of government that we have placed before you at this time."

The other one is dated September 10th, 1937 from Orillia. Here it is:

"I am really astounded by the success of the efforts of the Hepburn government in their three years of power," Hon. Harry Nixon told a Liberal meeting here last night.

Enthusiastic, even though it did happen during an election campaign.

POLITICUS thought he would like to interview Mr. Nixon after he had given his statement exclusively to the Toronto Star as well as giving that paper a copy of his letter of resignation addressed to Premier Hepburn before Mitch received it. But Mr. Nixon must have been under the barn. His office didn't know where he was. He was not in his suite at the Royal York hotel. Liberal Headquarters didn't know where he was. No one knew where he was. Into thin air.

Politikus also thought he would like to find out what Mr. Hepburn had to say since this had to be written on Monday evening. A phone call to Mr. Hepburn's home brought the statement in a man's voice that Mr. Hepburn would be in Toronto the next day. That was too late.

Then Politikus called the Hon. Tim McQueen, the seconder of the Hepburn resolution, who appeared on a King-Liberal platform in Hamilton after the division on the resolution. Here is the telephone conversation.

P: "This is Politikus, of SATURDAY NIGHT, Mr. McQueen. This is on the record. Are you going to quit too?"

Mr. McQueen: "Absolutely not."

"Have you anything to say about Harry Nixon?"

Mr. McQueen: "No. Good-bye."

The Hon. Harold Kirby, Minister of Health was finally reached at home at dinner time. He has been feeling sort of horsey about the party squabble.

Here is the telephone conversation. "Hello, Mr. Kirby. Politikus of SATURDAY NIGHT. This is on the record. Are you sticking it?"

Mr. Kirby: "Nothing to say, thank you. Nothing to say, thank you. Nothing to say, thank you."

Politikus would have liked to call Col. George Drew. But he was speaking in Fort Frances and the long distance tolls are too heavy. Too bad at that. His statement would have been interesting in view of Harry Nixon's side swipe at him. George

### ANALYSIS

YOU want to know your racial strain?

Yes, my darling daughter. You're one part Irish, one part Scotch. And two parts soda water.

DAVID BROCK.

can, on occasion, use strong words.

By the way, unless all the rules have changed overnight, there is one bit in the Toronto Star report of Mr. Nixon's statement that he will not be allowed to forget for a long, long time. At least as long as this War lasts.

It is this in the Star of Monday.

"He added tartly that if Col. Drew wanted to dominate and dictate in Canada's war, he should join the army or run for the House of Commons, 'which has the responsibility and jurisdiction for carrying on the war, not the legislature of Ontario.'"

That "join the army" crack will ring in Mr. Nixon's ears indefinitely. He must be slipping as a politician to say it. George Drew spent three years in military hospital with a left arm so badly smashed in the Great War that he almost lost it. The results of the injury are easily recognizable.



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ALICE: "I remember! You sold me on the idea of wearing them too, and now not even you could switch me!"

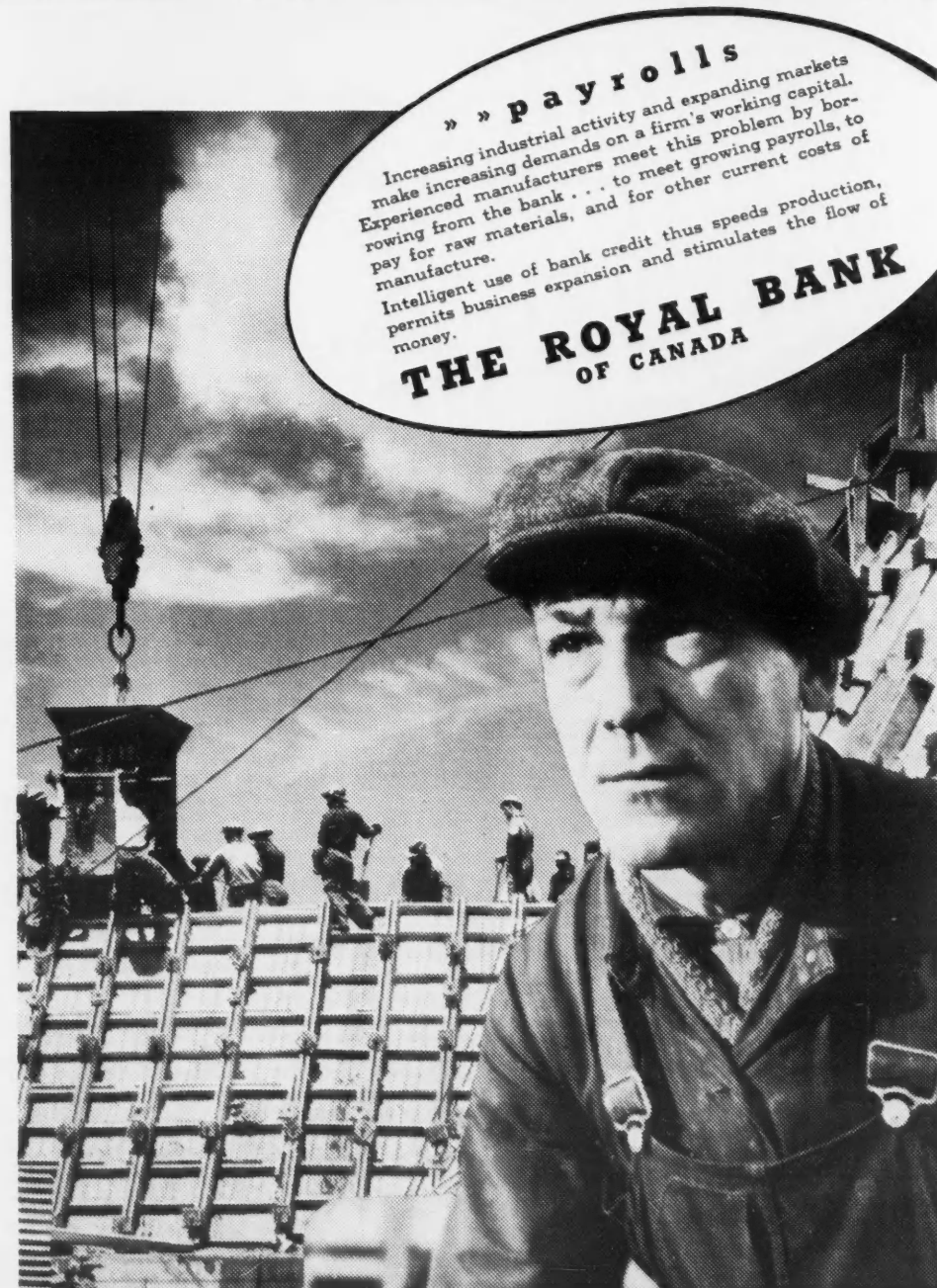
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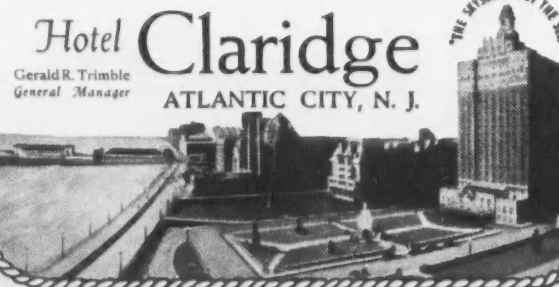
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## THE B.C. LETTER

### Training Youth For Leadership

BY P. W. LUCE

NINETY-FIVE young men and women of exceptional ability have been brought to the University of British Columbia from remote parts of the province so that they may be trained to play important parts in the public life of the future. Among them are potential mayors and Reeves, Members of Parliament and of the Legislature, government agents and heads of important departments, managing directors of private corporations, and others who in their private capacity will do much to advance the material and intellectual progress of their home land.

The six weeks' course in Rural Leadership they are taking is a free gift from the Department of Education. In certain cases the government has even defrayed the cost of travelling, an important item when one considers that most of them have come from modest homes hundreds of miles from Vancouver. Every one has been chosen because of outstanding characteristics in their community, with special stress on honesty and devotion to duty. Scholarship has been considered, of course, but not so much as leadership ability.

For the sake of economy, the students are quartered in the camp formerly occupied by unemployed men on relief, a mile from the university campus. Most of the lectures will be given there, but other studies will be taken in the company of the enrolled students of the U.B.C. The boys and girls run the camp most effectively, as one would expect of those who have done rural chores all their lives.

The curriculum is comprehensive for a short course, and is under the direction of Principal Kenneth Caple, who is organizer of the Rural Occupational Schools, held in more than thirty districts last year, with an attendance of over 2000 from whom this Leadership Group was selected. The studies include public speaking, co-operative marketing, dietetics, weaving and handicrafts, dressmaking, physical education, animal husbandry, woodworking, livestock and poultry raising, farm mechanics, home management, and agricultural economics.

The facilities of the laboratories will be available for soil analysis, milk testing, animal dissection, fertilizer examination, and other practical demonstrations of the scientific approach to the routine of every-day life on the farm.

#### From Little Places

Many of the students come from such small places that the names of their home districts are not to be found even on large-scale maps. Who knows of Beatin, Tatalrose, Mr. Cartier, Flagstone, Horsefly, or Grindrod? Each of these places has one or two representatives among the students. No community has more than three, the intention being to have the Leadership trainees scattered over as wide an area as possible.

As an example of how seriously the students take this course let's take the case of Odin Hougen. He's a Norwegian-Canadian lad from Tatalrose, six feet two in length, rosy-cheeked, flaxen-haired, and very much a product of the jack-pine. This is the first time he has seen a big city, but he's not wasting time gazing at the Neon signs or haunting the picture shows. He's listening to lectures all day and studying all night, with just enough time off to take care of his big appetite and snatch six hours' sleep.

Odin heard about this Rural Leadership Course last summer. He wanted to attend, but first there had to be an occupational school in the Francois Lake district. So he organized one by pushing his cycle over 200 miles of rough roads into strange territory, and rounded up enough youngsters to have a school opened. He was the only one who succeeded in matriculating, and at that he flunked in French, but he pleads in extenuation that he was working in the bush at the same time he was studying, and French is a pretty hard language for one of Norwegian descent to assimilate in a short time.

Odin Hougen had to sell his skis, his bike, his snowshoes, his saddle horse, and his fur traps to raise the fare to come to Vancouver, but he made it.

There's a lad who has the right stuff in him.

#### Vancouver's Farm

Assessment Commissioners are a hard-boiled lot who have very definite ideas as to the value of property, and as a general rule the court of revision is very much inclined to believe the assessors are right in their estimate, and the protesting taxpayers are all wrong in their pleadings for a reduction. Once in a while, though, there is a glimmering of sympathy in the finding of the final court of adjudication. The corporation of the city of Vancouver has just shown that it is not altogether materialistic.

Incredible though it seems, Vancouver still has a 150-acre farm within its city limits. A real farm, too, with horses and cattle and crops in their seasons, not merely waste land waiting for the time when it can be unloaded as suburban real estate at a satisfactory profit. It has been exploited as a farm ever since it was pre-empted on September 26, 1862, and it is still in the ownership of the

same family. It was Vancouver's first farm, even as it is Vancouver's last farm.

Miss M. E. McCleery, the present owner and operator, has for years protested against the valuation placed on her property for taxation purposes, the assessors basing their estimate on urban rather than rural standards. This year, purely for sentimental reasons, the civic court of revision has agreed to slash the assessment from \$500 to \$200 an acre, or from \$79,000 to \$26,120, the odd \$1120 being for the house, barns, and other outbuildings, which are taxed at fifty per cent. of valuation.

This means that Miss McCleery will pay around \$1200 in taxes, instead of a little over \$3000 as in past years. This still leaves the 78-year-old property one of the highest taxed 150-acre farms in the Dominion, and it will take a lot of eggs at thirteen cents a dozen to the producer to meet this bill.

#### Pigeons and Boats

Because radio telephones have been silenced by war orders, and communication between the deep-sea fishing fleet and headquarters is no longer possible, an attempt is being made to use carrier pigeons to exchange information between ship and shore and vice versa. The birds reach the wharves all right, but so far they have had considerable difficulty in finding the boats at sea. It is hoped that the winged messengers will improve with experience, but up to now the mortality among the outward-bound birds has been rather discouraging.

Nobody has yet devised a way to train carrier pigeons to make a round trip.

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# Sterilization As A War Measure

BY WILLIAM L. HUTTON

The local medical societies of Ontario have been requested to inform the Ontario Medical Association on or before March 20 whether they are in favor of the sterilization of the feeble-minded. The subject of sterilization has taken on a new interest through the outbreak of the war, with its prospect of a very serious economic strain upon the nation, and this paper by Dr. Hutton of Brantford, president of the Eugenics Society of Canada, and well known public health authority, is therefore exceptionally timely.

THE public incapacity created by the feeble-minded in our midst is a national problem of the first importance. Unfortunately, under the British North America Act, health and education are subject to provincial jurisdictions. Consequently it is the duty of each province to solve this problem in its own way. That the feeble-minded are a drain upon our resources, there can be no doubt. And it is just as certain that much of this wastage could be avoided if the legality of sterilization were established throughout Canada as it is in Alberta. Recently, the Consultant Psychologist to the Ontario Department of Health estimated the number of feeble-minded persons in Ontario to be 60,000 or more. It is surprising therefore to find it urged in responsible quarters that the problem of the feeble-minded is really a very minor one. Well, perhaps a flood in the basement is not a very serious matter, and possibly no mention should be made of the subject unless and until the water reaches the level of the living-room floor.

At present physicians and surgeons in the Province of Ontario are denied the right to exercise their best judgment in recommending sterilization. This places the medical profession of the Province in an intolerable position. For example, just recently the mother of three feeble-minded children requested her family physician to sterilize her. The physician refused. He refused because the Provincial Department of Health had advised various medical associations that it was illegal to perform the operation. That warning abruptly halted a growing tendency on the part of physicians to recommend sterilization in suitable cases. It is time to restore and reaffirm the right of physicians to perform this operation.

When the Magone Commission, which investigated Ontario Mental Hospitals, issued its report, it had this to say about sterilization—"We examined carefully into a number of cases at the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg,

which is given over to the training of mentally defective girls. In our opinion a large number of these girls have been committed to the institution because they have become pregnant, and had it not been for that, they would never have found themselves in an institution for the mentally defective. If sterilization could be carried out, while these girls would still be a sex problem in the community, they would not be the same problem that they are now. We therefore recommend for the consideration of the Government an amendment to the Medical Act providing that no action shall be brought against a doctor who performs such an operation with the consent of a parent or guardian of a mentally ill or a mentally defective person, or against a parent or guardian for giving such consent."

The recommendation in this report should be passed as a War Emergency Act to restore to the public and to the medical profession its liberty of action. No moral or religious issue is involved for its basis depends upon voluntary action. Moreover, such legislation is entirely in tune with our democratic traditions.

The scientific foundation for this legislation is well attested. In 1934 the British Government appointed a distinguished committee which studied the question and strongly recommended a measure of voluntary sterilization for the British Isles. In the United States, the White House Conference of 1937 likewise recommended sterilization.

## Profession in Favor

The Ontario Medical profession at its annual conference in Hamilton in 1933, passed a resolution strongly urging the Ontario Government to legalize sterilization. Obviously medical and scientific opinion generally is in favor. There is, however, the odd scientific gentleman who pretends to ridicule the idea, but if you listen carefully to his arguments you will recognize the affectation. Such a man is Dr. Abraham Myerson, who years ago confessed before a meeting of the American Ethical Society that from earliest childhood he could not bring himself to admit that inheritance played any part in human life. In 1925 Myerson wrote a book entitled "The Inheritance of Mental Disease" and argued against such inheritance, until the final chapter when he admitted there was something to that conception. In 1936 the American Neurological Association issued a report on sterilization. The Chairman of the Reporting Committee was Dr. Myerson. Characteristically, it is not until the end of the report that sterilization is recommended. Then it has this to say—"There need be no hesitation in recommending sterilization in the case of feeble-mindedness. Though we hesitate to stress any purely social necessity for sterilization, it is obvious that in the case of the feeble-minded there may be a social as well as a biological situation of importance. Certain of the feeble-minded can only, under the most favorable circumstances, care for themselves, and a family of children may prove an overwhelming burden."

Myerson also argues, because idiots and imbeciles have a lower birth-rate and a higher death-rate than the general population, that the feeble-minded generally are not increasing. But idiots and imbeciles constitute only a fraction of the feeble-minded. Most of the feeble-minded are morons, and they have a higher birth-rate than the rest of the population. Moreover, they usually enjoy good health and live as long as normal people.

The inheritance of feeble-mindedness is frequently questioned by pointing out that a feeble-minded mother may have a normal child. Moreover, normal parents may have an idiot or imbecile child. Dr. L. S. Penrose, who recently made a study of 1,280 cases of feeble-mindedness, has something to say about the chances of normal children being born into such families. He found that the birth of an imbecile or idiot to normal parents increased the expectation that a subsequent child would suffer from low-grade defect by more than ten times. He found that when both parents were morons and one moronic child had already been born, that 67.8 per cent of the remaining children in the families which he studied were either dull, or morons, or imbeciles. His exact figures were 2.7% dull, 39.1% morons, 26.0% imbeciles or idiots.

These facts appeal to ordinary folk as evidence that the feeble-minded are on the increase.

Then there are those who argue that we need a lot of morons in our civilization to do the dirty work of life. This argument does not hold in time of war, for then we call up the best and strongest, and leave the morons at home. This dysgenic procedure is the one best calculated to increase the proportion of the feeble-minded in our midst.

Another very subtle argument used to justify the extraordinary number of feeble-minded has to do with the difference between the abnormal and the subnormal. It runs something like this: A sick man is an abnormal man, but a man whose height is five feet three inches is not abnormal. He is merely subnormal for height. In other words, he is short. So the feeble-minded are not abnormal. They are merely short of brains. They are subnormal people who did not get a square deal when Fate handed out that rare commodity which we call "intelligence."

## The Undesirable

Moreover, the argument runs, there is what the mathematicians call "the normal curve of distribution." Line up all the people with the shortest at one end and the tallest at the other and you get a normal curve of distribution. Or line up people according to their intelligence quotients. You will have a lot of dumb eggs at one end and some geniuses at the other, with the great majority of normal people occupying the rest of the line. Now apply the same principle to the days before Dr. Charles Hastings was medical officer of health for Toronto, and line up, in order of cleanliness, all the farms which then supplied milk to Toronto. You would undoubtedly find some very dirty farms at one end and some very clean farms at the other. You would have a normal curve of distribution for those days. A comparison of this curve of distribution with the present-day one would show the new curve shifted far to the right in the direction of greater cleanliness.

Now what has happened to the argument about the difference between the subnormal and the abnormal? As far as the dirty farms are concerned, it really makes no difference whether you call them abnormal or subnormal. Whatever you call them, they are still undesirable, and everything possible should be done to clean them up.

In the same manner, it really does not matter where, on the intelligence scale, the knife cuts between the abnormal and the subnormal. Certainly imbeciles, idiots, and midgets are abnormal, and most psychologists I have known would call all morons abnormal.

The solution of Toronto's milk problem was rooted in the environment only. Unfortunately the problems of the feeble-minded and of the physically short are rooted in the twin soils of heredity and environment, and it is



GROG FOR THE SAILORS. The war has increased the labors of the Director of Victualling, whose department operates at the Admiralty under the Fourth Sea Lord. The department supplies not only food, but clothing, galley utensils, crockery and cutlery for the ships afloat. And not the least important, grog, for which these casks are being prepared.

beyond the wit of man to disentangle the two. Both factors are of importance, and neither can be ignored to the exclusion of the other. Undoubtedly the feeble-minded create slums, but it is also true that slums create their own dullness. Both factors demand the attention of everyone who is interested in the solution of the problem.

## On the Down Grade

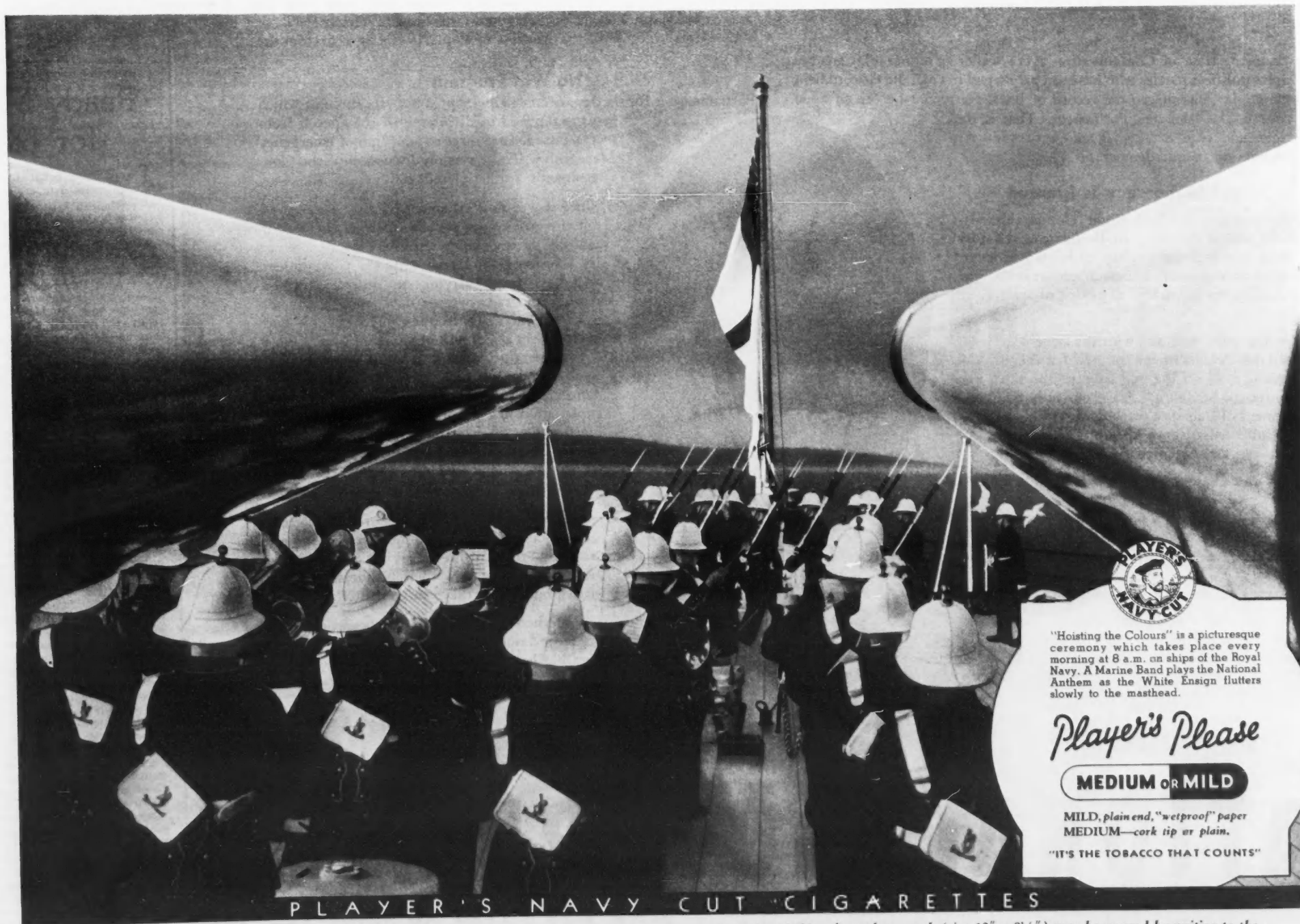
There is a striking difference in the inheritance of feeble-mindedness and physical shortness. Conscious selection tends to keep the race tall because the abnormally short are usually rejected as mates. Stature is a visible quality, and in mating most judgments are of the eye and not of the brain. When we come to the inheritance of intelligence we are dealing with an invisible quality, and unfortunately the feeble-minded carry no placards to advertise their lack of brains. If they did, it wouldn't be necessary to worry about sterilizing them.

It has been said that "heredity plays no greater part in the causation of mental disease than it does in the causation of physical disease." Quite evidently that statement was not made by a physician, for the great majority of illnesses and deaths are directly or indirectly due to bacteria, and I have yet to hear it said that germs are inherited. Until psychologists produce an environmental cause of mental diseases as significant and impressive as the role of bacteria in the physical diseases, it is not to be credited

that heredity is of equal importance in both.

Finally, it is said that even though you sterilize all morons there would still be fools in the next generation for the simple reason that many normal people carry within their bodies the recessive genes which when properly mated would produce more of the feeble-minded. Unfortunately that is true, but if salvation is a slow and painful process, the road of damnation is a steep descent where the pace is liable to be swift and furious. In a biological sense we are on the down grade, and it is up to us to take action. Lorimer and Osborn estimate that, given present differential reproduction, the median I.Q. in the United States is declining nearly one point per generation. In England, Professor R. B. Cattell says the average I.Q. is falling in urban areas about three points per generation.

A policy of permitting our physicians to sterilize our feeble-minded will pay immediate social dividends. It will lessen the burden of relief. It will protect the unborn child against cruel fate. Make no mistake about it, no clever sophistry can hide the fact that it is an evil thing for a child to be robbed of its right to the love and care of normal, intelligent parents. There is urgent need for our legislatures to restore to the physicians of the various provinces of Canada their innate right to advise their patients to submit to such operations as are designed to secure their well-being and the welfare of society as a whole.



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# Air Attack: 1914 and Now

BY "PARIS CIVILIAN"

The author of this article is a retired English professional man, well known in Canada and having a number of relatives in this country, who has already contributed to our columns several instalments of a "War Diary of a Parisian."

AS REGARDS air attack, this war has been, for Parisians, so far a much less exciting experience than the war of 1914; and now, owing to our gradually increasing superiority both in air attack and defence, a mass attack on the French capital seems less and less likely to be attempted; and if attempted, less likely to succeed. For no precautions are relaxed, and any such attempt would meet with a warm reception.

In the last war we were treated, if a treat it can be called, to three varieties of air attack. First there were the Zeppelins. Only one of these seems to have done any damage. I well recollect in September, 1914 hearing the droning of a Zeppelin engine, and the noise of the explosions of its bombs, and going next morning into the Avenue de la Grande Armée to see two top floors of a big apartment house pretty neatly shaved off by the explosion; fortunately these floors were unoccupied at the time.

Then we had periodical visits of small aeroplanes called "doves"

(Tauber in German), one of which burst in a street adjoining our house opposite the house of the Papal Nuncio. We were away at the time; only our cook was in the flat, and she seems to have had a pretty bad scare.

Thirdly there were the bombs from the gun which was familiarly called the "Bertha". This was a gun set up on a platform in the woods to the N.E. of Paris at a distance of about sixty miles. I first heard of this kind of bombardment when I was at Monte Carlo, and the news certainly seemed then quite alarming; but when we got to know details it became less terrible. At a range of sixty miles the Germans could not in those days charge the gun with a shell heavy enough to do very great damage, and although on a map which I saw at the time, the hits marked showed that the city had been pretty well peppered on a strip about a mile and a half wide running from N.E. to S.W., the bombs only did serious damage on two occasions. One was when a bomb struck the church of St. Gervais during a Good Friday service in 1918, killing and wounding a great number of people.

There was a great outcry at the

time against the alleged barbarity of the Germans shooting at a church. Of any other enemy than Germans it might have been expected that they would refrain from shooting on a great and solemn day like Good Friday. Apart from that one must be fair. They could not possibly have taken a church for a target at that distance and their shooting was necessarily somewhat random. In point of fact the comminatory tablet which was placed in the church at the time has now been removed.

The second instance was when they dropped a bomb on a maternity hospital near the junction of the Avenue de l'Observatoire and the Boulevard de Port Royal, which killed two mothers, a baby, and a nurse, wounded others and caused much material damage.

On that particular afternoon I was visiting two English ladies who lived in the same neighborhood, for an afternoon's music. I had just arrived in my small car when the explosion occurred; and shortly after, one of the ladies, who had gone out to post a letter, came in powdered over with plaster and dust from the explosion.

The same afternoon, driving home, there came a second bang as I came up to the river near the Chambre des Députés. This was a shell which

landed in the Rue de Bourgogne close by. It did practically no damage and no lives were lost.

The enemy always chose fine weather for the Bertha. He began about seven o'clock in the morning and a shell was dropped about every quarter of an hour until midday or one o'clock. Then, as we were told later, he had to stop on account of the heating of the gun.

One day, May 30, 1918, I was standing on the balcony of my office with my secretary basking for a moment in the Spring sunshine when we heard a terrific bang which seemed to come from the direction of the Madeleine, at no great distance, my office then being on the Boulevard des Capucines. In fact it was a bomb which struck the statue of Saint Luke at the back of the Madeleine and took off the Saint's head. The head has never been replaced. Today there are only the withered remains of a wreath which must have been placed on the shoulders of the statue long ago.

Although the Germans could not, as I have said already, take deliberate aim at a church, it is more than a coincidence that this and the St. Gervais bomb were both sent over on religious anniversaries.

### Eternal Vigilance

There was an air alarm the other day about 4.30 a.m., after a six-weeks' interval of quiet. I dressed and went down to my armchair and was soon absorbed in a series of interesting articles in the current number of the *Magazine Digest*. I left my wife upstairs dressing, but she did not come down, saying with some reason that there was plenty of time to come down at the first sound of gun-fire. But there was no gun-fire; and the All Clear was sounded at about six o'clock. It was consoling to find that there had been no relaxation in the precautions of the defence. The French anti-raid precautions seem indeed so complete, and our general superiority in the air is gradually becoming so manifest, that it seems less and less likely that the enemy can ever now make a devastating attack on Paris; but he can be counted on to harass us as much as possible and eternal vigilance must be our constant watchword.

Our new regulation is a trifle disconcerting. Under certain circumstances which don't appear quite clear to the inhabitants the sirens are not sounded at all; and the first we know of the attempted raid is gun-fire, usually distant. It has been suggested that this is because the sounding of the sirens tends unduly to dislocate the business of the city, by calling so many people away from their occupations down to the shelters. But we have had unpleasant reminders that there are such things as shell splinters and people have been not only wounded but occasionally killed both in this war and the last by splinters from French A.A. guns. It is just as well to take cover as long as the firing is heard. *A la guerre comme à la guerre*. Civilians must take some chances.

## Ready-Mades for Eton

A good many people in Great Britain are inclined to rejoice that so far at least, they have been spared many of the horrors of war. They haven't been bombed or invaded. They have enough to eat and coal enough to keep warm. But there are horrors and horrors, and down at Eton they have been stricken by the newest of them. The Headmaster has suggested that the boys should wear ready-made clothes! And he has done it in a circular letter to their parents. The sweep!

Can't you imagine the astonishment and indignation? All those young toffs in their tailed coats and topers! Except the more youthful toffs, of course, whose coat-tails are cut off halfway up their backs. But even these abbreviated garments are the work of local craftsmen, who have spent years learning how to make the things hang exactly right.

And now it is suggested—and by the august Head himself—that such garments should be chosen "off the peg" in some horrid commercial outfitter place! Just to save a few pounds—quite a few pounds, perhaps, judging by what one has heard of Eton prices. But what is mere money, when it comes to the fit of a young gentleman's clothes? Nothing—just nothing at all.

As you can imagine, the boys are horrified. But their horror is humorous compared to the pallid, wild-eyed horror of the local tailors, who see a most lucrative business being taken out of their hands—possibly for good and all. It may very well be that parents, having once discovered how much they can save by tagging out their young hopefuls in ready-to-wears, will go on doing it. Eton may never again be what it once was—sartorially, at any rate.

Already meetings of protest have been held, and the Town Council is sending a deputation to interview the Headmaster, and try to make him understand what a dreadful thing he has done. But they seem to have very little hope of getting that majestic personage to change his mind. Their best line of attack, according to the Chairman, is through the Press, calling on parents to pay no attention to what the Headmaster has said. But that doesn't seem much of a hope either—not in these hard times. Parents are getting tough.

# Why Did Mr. King Lock the Doors of Parliament?

*The only place in which the conduct of Mr. King's Government, in the management of Canada's war effort, could be discussed—with any hope of arriving at the truth!*

From the time of Confederation every leader of either of Canada's great political parties who has been privileged to head the Government of the day, has placed the record of his Government before an open forum—the Canadian Parliament. That is the right and title of the Canadian people—the foundation of our democratic system.

### But Democracy is Ignored

On January 25th, the Right Honourable Mr. King locked the doors of Parliament, the only place in which the conduct of his Government in the management of Canada's effort in the war could be discussed with any hope of arriving at the truth.

On the same day, and with the same action, he told the electors of the country that they would have to vote on the one issue of the time, the conduct of Mr. King's Government in the management of Canada's war effort, without having any knowledge about it, except what he and his Ministers chose to give them.

It is the claim of the National Government Party that the management of Canada's war effort by Mr. King's Government has been inefficient, extravagant, half-hearted, and corrupt. This claim is denied by Mr. King.

### Only Parliament Can Bring Out Facts

The facts upon which the Canadian electors could determine between these two conflicting claims ought to have been brought out in a session of Parliament—by the questioning of Ministers, the production of records, the examining of officials and other witnesses in committee,

and debate upon the significance of the evidence thus produced.

There is no other way in which these facts can be brought out. Broadcasts by the Ministers do not bring them out; they are merely statements of one side of the case. Statements by officials, without examination or criticism by Opposition Members, do not bring them out. They cannot be brought out except through Parliament. *Mr. King locked the doors of Parliament—so that they should not be brought out.*

A state of war existed in Canada from September 3rd on, with the declaration of war against Germany by the United Kingdom. This state of war was recognized as existing by the Governor General's Speech from the Throne on September 7th, Canada herself declared war by the adoption of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne on September 9th.

### No War Program

Parliament sat for six days commencing September 7th, three of which were devoted to discussion of the Speech from the Throne, and three to adoption of emergency measures. There was no discussion of the Government's contemplated conduct of the war.



HON. ROBT. J. MANION

Leader of National Government  
"LET FIGHTING BOB TAKE HOLD!"

Since that time Parliament has not sat, except for three hours on January 25th, at the end of which it was abruptly dismissed by Mr. King. By Election Day, March 26th, the Government will have been carrying on the war for six months and twenty-three days from September 3rd, without a single question being put and answered in the House of Commons about how it was doing so, without a single speech in discussion of its methods, without a word of evidence from any official, without a word of explanation in Parliament by any Minister. On Election Day, the electors will know concerning the Government's methods of carrying on the war *exactly what the Government has been pleased to tell them, and exactly nothing more.*

Democracy does not consist merely in letting the people vote for the representatives who are to carry on their business. It consists in letting the people know how their business *has* been carried on, so that they can vote intelligently.

Mr. King scuttled democracy when he turned Parliament out-of-doors without giving it a chance to find out and make public any single fact about how his Government has been carrying on the business for the people since September 3rd, 1939.

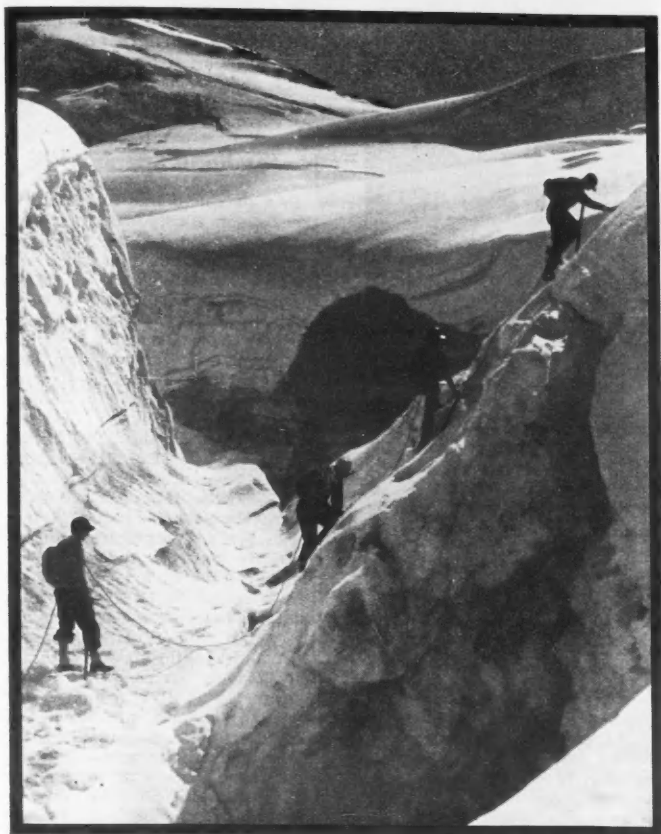
## Vote for

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

And Let's Get on with the Job

Authorized by National Government Headquarters, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa





"CROSSING A CREVASSE". Contributed amateur photograph, by William Williams, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, taken on the Roosevelt Glacier on Mount Baker. Rolleiflex camera, 1/50 sec. at F11, Panatomic film, lens hood.

## THE CAMERA

### Don't Strive for Effects

BY "JAY"

A FEW days ago it was my privilege to meet a dear old lady, who, years ago, found an outlet for her artistic nature in the hobby of photography. Her work was known to the best Salons, and she received many honors and awards for her pictorial expressions.

This morning I found on my desk a letter from a reader who, in part, wrote as follows: "What is the use? My friends tell me that my pictures are only records, despite the fact that I follow, to the letter, the advice given in the many books I have on composition and pictorialism." There is much more in his letter along the same lines, but the above quotation is about all that is needed to discover his one trouble.

Now to get back to Mrs. Minna Keene F.R.P.S., the dear old lady who was my hostess so recently. After tea she showed me about 75 of her prize-winning Carbon prints; each and every print was simply an antithesis of a matter-of-fact record. In other words they were her personal impressions visualized in a beautiful manner. All she had done was to use her material as a vehicle to carry through to a completed print her interpretation of the scene, or person, or group facing her camera.

Not once had she made the mistake in supposing that the difference between a record and a camera study was one of selected material. I did not find any superficial beauty in her studies of people, on the contrary they excelled because of their very simplicity; not once did I feel that she had strived to make a picture out of her subject matter. And that, I'm sure, is the one mistake my correspondent has been making. Note what he writes, "the MANY books I have on composition and pictorialism."

One good book as a guide to the elementary rules of composition is all any amateur needs. A careful study of these rules, and then comes the application. There is nothing in the rules of composition which calls for undue striving, their proper use becomes natural, and their proper use can make of the most commonplace record a picture.

#### A New Book

I have recently received from the Macmillan Publishing Company of Toronto "Photography in Color" by Paul Outerbridge.

This department has from time to time given much space to color photography, and the many letters received from readers concerning color has made us wish that we could give still more, since we know that to do justice to this subject, pages of text, charts, plates, and diagrams would be necessary.

Paul Outerbridge has done just this very thing. He has told the complete story in such an understandable manner that the real beginner can find inspiration and a certain hope for success.

In the first part of the book the reader is made acquainted with cameras and equipment for color work; lighting and exposure; composition and material, and this is followed by laboratory equipment; the making of separation negatives, and lastly a full explanation of the better known printing processes.

The author never for a moment forgets the possibility that his reader might be either a beginner seeking inspiration, or a professional looking for the answer to a problem. He does not write above the head of the one or beneath the dignity of the other.

His qualifications as a professional color photographer enable him to give advice on the more technical side of the work, such as the techniques of planning, composing, lighting, taking, developing and printing. Then again Outerbridge's qualifications as an artist also enables him to present a stimulating discussion of the aesthetic side of color photography. He repeats in this book what he wrote in the International Studio some fifteen years ago:

"To appreciate photography one must dissociate it from other forms of art expression. Instead of holding a preconceived idea of art, founded upon painting, it must be considered as a distinct medium of expression, and one must first of all realize that it is a medium capable of doing certain things which can be accomplished in no other way.

"If the test of artistic worth is that an object be the means of aesthetic enjoyment, who will deny that through photography such objects may be and have been created."

Then the author gives his impression of the future of color photography, always dissociating it from



ARMED WITH HER SKATES, Mary Rose Thacker of Winnipeg, boards a Trans-Canada Air Lines plane to fly to Calgary and Vancouver to participate in skating exhibitions in the two cities. Miss Thacker is 1939 North American Ladies Figure Skating Champion and 1939 Canadian Champion.

the painter and his art, but holding for it a real place in the development of culture.

I really think that this book is one of the greatest contributions to photographic progress, and subscribers can obtain it through the SATURDAY NIGHT book service. The Canadian price is \$5.50.

#### Effects of the War

FOR the second time in a year I find that my correspondence deals chiefly with the war and its effect on the supply of photographic equipment and materials.

I see no reason why the 20,000,000 amateurs on the North American continent need worry about this. I admit that in the past Germany has supplied us with a certain percentage of both cheap and high grade cameras and photographic optical equipment, but this imported percentage was always less than the domestic, and I question if it was at any time greater than the importations from Great Britain. Then again we must remember that manu-

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—A. D. MCKINNEY, Mechanical Engineer,  
Toronto, Ontario.

## VALUE!

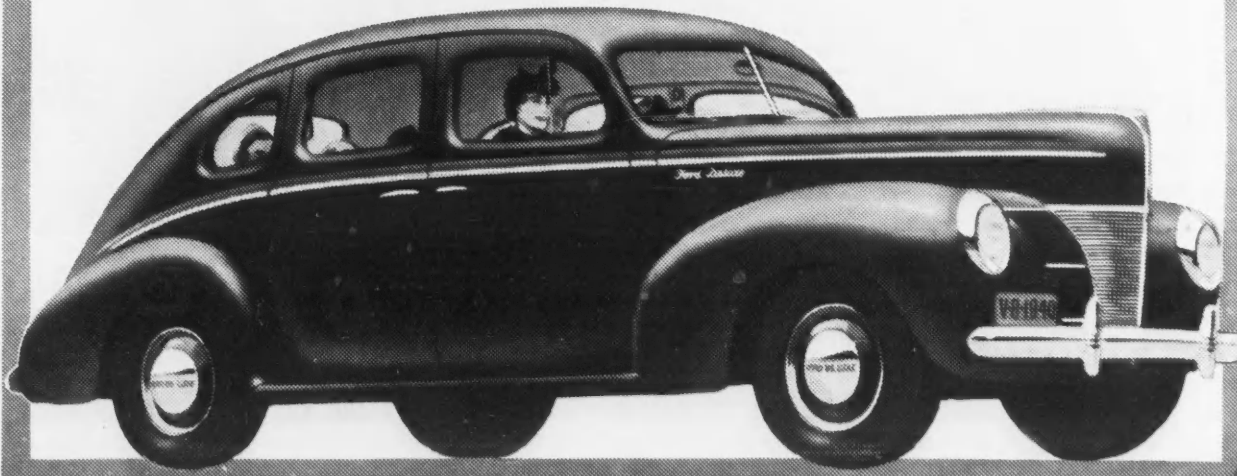
"It takes an engineer to fully appreciate the tremendous value offered in Ford cars. I don't understand how the Ford people manage to build so much quality into a low-priced car—but it's a great feat of engineering. Of course, I drive a Ford V-8 myself."

—E. B. MARTIN, City Engineer,  
Moncton, N.B.

# FORD V-8

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facturers on this side of the Atlantic have during the past ten years spent millions of dollars in photographic research, and today professionals and amateurs alike are enjoying the benefits of this. Recently I acquired a lens made in Rochester which, test for test, surpasses any I have which were made abroad.

In the 35 m.m. field I do admit that

Germany led the whole of the world. She first introduced this type, and continued to make improvements until the small camera became really perfect, but if the demand for this camera continues, I am satisfied that manufacturers here will meet it with equipment giving equal satisfaction.

The Harris-Seybold-Potter Co. of Cleveland have recently introduced in

Canada Refract-O-Grain, a new physical type of developer. I have not yet had the opportunity of testing this, but I have before me a long article by Herbert C. McKay F.R.P.S. called "Physical Development and Modern Photography" and in it he describes the advantages of physical developing when high enlargements are wanted.

Years ago when I used 35 m.m. exclusively, I experienced with the late Dr. Odell's formula, and the results were astounding.

Refract-O-Grain is, I believe a similar acting agent, and as such should give results entirely satisfactory to the worker needing the utmost in enlargement.

Cheerio and good pictures.



# THE LONDON LETTER

## At the Request of the Government

Feb. 26, 1940.

BY P.O'D.

BEING an ex-Cabinet Minister is not without its disadvantages—besides the disadvantage of no longer being a Cabinet Minister. They won't even let them write articles. Not without supervision, at any rate. Mr. Hore-Belisha recently made a contract with "The News of the World"—a highly lucrative contract, it is said—to furnish a weekly article on the conduct of the war. But when the first one appeared last week, there were large gaps in it—"at the request of the Government."

As a result, there has been a great deal of gossip and discussion, with formal questions in the House and a reply from the Prime Minister. Strictly speaking, Mr. Hore-Belisha has a perfect right to publish what opinions he may choose. He is now a private Member, and there is no censorship of opinion in this country. But the opinions of a man who only a few weeks ago was Secretary for War are not as the opinions of an ordinary M.P. Inevitably they are regarded as "inside stuff."

It is all a matter of expediency. And the Government decided that the opinions Mr. Hore-Belisha expressed on the subject of Allied aid to Finland were not expedient. So

the Government "requested," the editor obliged—however reluctantly—and the article appeared with a gap of 24 lines in one place and 20 in another. Thereby arousing public curiosity enormously, but also considerably damping public interest in this particular series. No bricks are going to be dropped. Every care is to be taken of official toes.

It is a little hard on Mr. Hore-Belisha, who, before he was a professional politician, was among other things a professional journalist. At the same time, public opinion is strongly with the Government in the matter. People feel he might have waited a little longer. They also feel he might have chosen some other vehicle for his views.

"The News of the World" is, in its way, a wonderful paper. Any Sunday paper with a circulation of about 3,000,000 must be wonderful. But it is not at all the sort of paper one expects a statesman either to read or to write for. Nice people usually pretend they picked it up by accident.

On the whole, people feel that, for so astute a politician, Mr. Hore-Belisha has committed a surprising blunder—one that is likely to postpone for quite a while the return to

Cabinet rank that his friends have been predicting for him. Which is, perhaps, too bad.

Here is poor Mr. Hore-Belisha—or his friends—complaining that he isn't allowed to make revelations. And here are the ladies of the chorus in London complaining that they are being asked to reveal far too much. Life is full of these hardships and contradictions.

Recently the opening night of a spectacular revue at the Adelphi had to be postponed for a week or more, because a number of the chorus-girls refused to wear the costumes that had been provided—or hadn't been provided, if you get what I mean. The name of the show was "Fig Leaves," and the producers seem to have taken it a little too literally. Anyway, it doesn't matter now, as last week the show came off—after only 15 performances! Apparently nudity isn't everything.

But "Fig Leaves" is not the only show whose young ladies have made that sort of protest. London chorus-girls would seem to be getting religion. Or it may be due to that cold weather we have been having. There is even talk of a "revolt" among them. But it would probably be a mistake to take it very seriously. Mr. Godfrey Tearle, the president of Equity, the actors' association, certainly refuses to do so.



KIPLING'S HOME FOR THE NATION. Bateman's, at Burwash, in East Sussex, for many years the home of Rudyard Kipling, has been left to the National Trust by Mrs. Kipling, with an endowment of £5,000. In leaving the property and a good deal of furniture, Mrs. Kipling expressed the wish that her husband's study, shown above, should be left in its present state. The furniture is mostly oak.

Our concern is to get fair living and working conditions. What takes place on the stage is none of our business. We are not telling managers how to put on their shows."

Not much encouragement for the poor girls who want more clothes! And, except for a few moral reformers, very little help from the public either. People seem to pre-

fer them the way they are. I would like to be able to tell of playgoers walking out in angry protest—or at least averting their eyes. But they don't—not so far as I have noticed. I'm afraid they like it. I can't even say I avert my own eyes.

### No "Daffodil Specials"

One of the delightful features of the London spring will this year be shorn of a good deal of its glory. For the first time since the end of the last war, there will be no "daffodil specials." Those are the trains that bring the lovely yellow blooms all the way from Cornwall to brighten our eyes and gladden our hearts. This year there are no trains to spare.

This does not mean that there will be no early daffodils from the West Country. But it does mean that there will not be nearly so many. Those that come will have to travel on the ordinary trains, where the accommodation for them is strictly limited. And daffodils undoubtedly take up a lot of room.

It is from the Scillies—those fortunate islands off the Cornish coast, where the Gulf Stream gets in its moist and beneficent work—that the early blooms arrive. At this time of year the Scillies are one of the loveliest places in the world, with field after field of daffodils turning all the landscape to gold. The whole population turns out to pick and pack them. It is one of the chief local industries.

In happier years the thousands and thousands of crates are sailed around to Penzance, and from there rushed to London by special trains to fill the shops of the florists, the barrows of the costers, and the baskets of the flower-women, and so bring to the dull grey streets the color and the promise of the spring. But this year the familiar blaze seems likely to be sadly dimmed—just when we need it so badly!

### Charity "Rackets"

Talking of minor industries, charity may surely be so described in this country. There seems to be no limit to the number of good causes, and no limit to the societies to promote the good causes. One's mail is thick with appeals for contributions—thicker even than with bills. And collectors carry on the good work from door to door as well. If you are charitably inclined, you certainly are given every chance to obey the impulse. And even if you are not especially so inclined, you are talked and badgered into it.

Most of the charities are completely above suspicion, and are both honestly and efficiently administered. But there are a good many about which one wonders a little uncomfortably. Can it be that the bulk of the money really goes where it is intended to go? Or is it possible that the chief purpose of the charity is to provide jobs and incomes for the two or three people who run it?

It is really such an easy racket to operate—a good cause, a noble patron or two (who can be had at any time for the asking), some attractive "literature," and there you are. And if the expenses should eat up most of the contributions, the obvious solution is to make the contributions larger and more numerous. In the meantime, secretaries must live.

But the day of the charity racketeer is drawing to a dim close, with the sky full of ominous clouds. The new House to House Collection Act goes into force on March 1st. After that people who collect from door to door will be allowed to do it only for duly licensed charities, and under very strict supervision. They will besides have to wear a large badge and carry with them a certificate of authority.

But the hardest blow that the new Act strikes at the bogus charity is the ruling that accounts will have to be produced for police inspection. If it is discovered that the expenses are out of reasonable proportion to the amount collected, there will be a lot of very awkward questions to answer—and probably one more good cause gone wrong. It is high time. Even of genuine charities there are far too many—so many harvesters that the crop gets trampled down. There should certainly be no room for the bogus sort.



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DR. STEPHEN A. MOORE of London, Ontario, who has been appointed Honorary Lt.-Colonel of the Canadian Dental Corps. Dr. Moore is President of the Canadian Dental Association, a Past President of the Ontario Dental Association and was a member of the Dental Corps in the Great War.



Safety for  
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1940

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## Traffic Gains Give Hope to Railways

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

Gains in volume and earnings show that the railways still have a future, even though it may be chastened by competition and other difficulties.

The need for new equipment is one phase of the problem, and evidently much of the earnings increase will be absorbed in this direction.

Simplification and unification are also proceeding apace, in an effort to provide a modernized service at a margin of profit. Canada has proceeded far in this direction, and now seems to want unity but to lack the knowledge of how to achieve it.

THAT the railways are far from finished, as a part of our economic structure, is evident from the very substantial recovery that they have experienced in recent years, and the particular demands now being thrust upon them by the emergencies of the war. It is true that the recovery in railway traffic has lagged behind most other branches of business, and that the war conditions are artificial and (we hope) temporary. But if the railways were in the stage of final dissolution, then there would have been no recovery, and the demands would have been met by the new forms of transportation.

The past twenty years have been a time of tribulation for the railways, but instead of the sear and yellow leaf of old age they emerge as a robust, even though somewhat chastened, industry.

The commanding position which they had attained at the zenith of their power almost proved their own undoing, for they were most reluctant to change with the times. When they had the chance, they ruled the empire of inland transportation with a heavy hand, charging what the traffic would bear, creating and even on occasion abandoning towns, holding industries literally in the palm of their hand, and serving labor as the very prince of employers.

But the railway siding at a factory, or the railway station at a town, proved after all to be only the back door to the traffic. The muddy road on the other side was paved, and became an avenue of communication to the rest of the world. Even the trackless skies have been called into the service of the traveler and the shipper. Canals and ships have been improved, and press inland to some of the most productive centres.

### Started to Remodel

The railways started to remodel their service at the eleventh hour, and with depleted finances, but once they were able to envision a new lease of life, they have proceeded with energy and ability. Even though every service does not have to be deluxe and streamlined, there is still a long way to go. The process of railway modernization is only in its infancy. There are rough tracks as well as smooth tracks, dilapidated stations as well as tidy ones, old cars and new cars, and the proportion, in North America as a whole, is about ten to one. This task could well be one of the greatest to be undertaken after the war, and it would be a source of enormous business of the durable goods type.

The struggle has been to realize enough margin, between meagre revenues on the one hand, and high labor costs, fuel, taxes, etc., on the other hand, to provide funds for the needed remodeling. It has been a problem to create new earnings out of old equipment, so that new equipment could be acquired on a pay-as-you-go basis; or, as an alternative, to plunge all remaining cash, or even to go into default or bankruptcy, to find money for the needs.

### The Unhappy Investor

The position of the railway investor under these circumstances has been far from happy, and his prospects rather remote. The once highly regarded common stock of C.P.R., has, like so many others of its class, become purely speculative; its preference shares, formerly viewed as gilt-edge, are much tarnished. The difficulties of C.P.R. in Canada have been increased by the competition of the government supported C.N.R. In the United States a few lines have done better, but many have done worse.

Is there evidence to support the view that the railways have a future, even an investment future? A brief reference to the statistical trends of recent years and months provides an answer in the affirmative.

Looking first at the United States, the problems and the future of which must ultimately determine ours, the volume of freight traffic and the total operating revenues reached a peak in 1926, but the continuation of general business activity to a maximum in 1929 sustained the railways' business and revenues with little decline up to that time.

Thereafter the pressure of competition, along with the general depression, brought an almost disastrous slump. By 1932 earnings were down by 50 per cent of 1926, and the actual volume of traffic by nearly as much. Struggling against the fixity of operating schedules and charges, the railways could hardly break even on operations; some went into bankruptcy, others were barely able to keep up their bond interest.

By 1937 traffic and gross revenues had recovered to 70 per cent of their peak. 1938 was down a little, but 1939 brought a new recovery high, of nearly 75 per cent. During the autumn and winter months, the results have been even better.

Reference to an individual system gives more point to the comparison. The Pennsylvania is the largest system in the United States, and also one of the most successful, being one of the very few able to pay any dividends on its common stock. In the depression years the dividend payments on common were as low as 50 cents annually. Last year it paid \$1 but earned over \$2, and current earnings are still better. Of course the Pennsylvania's particularly strong position has made this possible, along with a lot of modernization as well.

The New York Central, which ranks not far behind in size, and which paid \$8 in as recent a year as 1930, has not paid any common stock dividends from 1932 to date. The great Atchison,



ROOM MUST BE MADE FOR HIM!

Topeka & Santa Fe company paid small common stock dividends in some recent years. The Chesapeake and Ohio has done fairly well. A number of which the Southern Railway is one, have met their bond payments but stopped dividends.

### Through the Winger

Quite a number of important lines, including the Lehigh Valley, the Rock Island, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford have gone through the wringer, in some cases not for the first time. But it is largely a case of mopping up the mess which was left by the general depression of 1931-35, and by the railway depression in particular. The market averages for railway securities tell the story. The

Dow Jones average of railway common stocks dropped from a high of 180 in 1929 to a low of 15 in 1932. In 1937 it was up to 60, in 1938 it went back to 20, and now it is about 30.

In Canada, the peak of railway gross earnings was reached in 1928, the heavy grain crops of that year having been a factor. In the low depression year, 1933, the gross was less than 50 per cent of 1928. The year 1937 found it up to over 60 per cent, and, after a temporary recession in 1938, it was up to about 65 per cent for 1939.

### Car Loadings Rise

The latest figures of car loadings show very striking gains. In the United States, in spite of the current (Continued on Page 16)

## That Unemployment Insurance Plank

BY F. GOULD McLEAN

National unemployment insurance is up again, as a measure to be enacted by the federal government if returned to power. Is the voter aware of the necessary limitations of any scheme based on insurance principles? If he is not, this article will inform him.

Right now, when Canada is assuming dangerously heavy financial burdens incidental to the war, is surely not the time to indulge in the experiment of unemployment insurance with the government underwriting the venture. For the employee and employer, between themselves, yes. With the State as an active participant, upon whom would ultimately fall any burden of unpredicted and unexpected cost, no!

HASTEN, Jason, the Flit! The old "terminated" plank — unemployment insurance — is with us again. This time it is the Hon. W. D. Euler, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, who has dusted it off on the hustings, and announced that "should the King Administration be returned to power, unemployment legislation will be enacted." Now I ask you!

One should not be surprised, I suppose, that unemployment insurance has been made a "plank" in the federal platform for the forthcoming election. It is, however, an old plank, and has been subjected in the past to a good deal of handling, sometimes none too careful handling, and may, therefore, be worn a little thin.

At its best, it is a plank that will not support too heavy a load, and if the citizens of Canada are again going to be urged to mount the Liberal platform, it would be well to see that it is built on a strong foundation, and that the "planks" are firm and secure. Campaign promises have never been considered as very stable material upon which to build for the future. They have a habit of collapsing; just as political planks have a habit of disappearing from the platform — after election.

### Why Now?

Why unemployment insurance now, anyhow? And why make a plank of it? Better, it would seem, to leave a hole in the platform — an honest, open hole to be filled in later with good, solid material — than to give a place now to material which is unpredictable in strength and durability. The careful, trusting citizen could at least over-step the hole; could continue to walk around it — for it has existed for years — and still hope for its repair.

But it's very disappointing, Mr. Euler, and Mr. Lapointe, and Mr. Howe, and Mr. King — and all the others who continue to invite the public to mount the federal platform and tread the insurance plank — very disappointing indeed to be later pushed aside and see the plank removed. The whole platform suffers. Of course, from time to time, the plank will be returned. It'll be brushed off and dressed up a bit and put back in its place. Not to stay, mind you! Just to make the platform look good for a by-election or a party rally.

Since the plank has been brought out again, however, and put into its usual place, it might be well to examine it closely. We all know, of course, that there has been an unprecedented amount of unemployment throughout the past ten years — unemployment with which we have been unable to cope. And, as usual, we long mightily for insurance after we've allowed ourselves to go unprotected and a loss occurs.

It is poor compensation indeed to wish the house had been insured after the house has burned; and yet it does bring insurance uppermost in our mind. It becomes important. We vow we'll always insure hereafter; and yet this determination does not eradicate our loss or pay for replacement. So what do we do? We rebuild the house and then we insure it! Thus it is with unemployment. We should rebuild the employment structure before we attempt to insure it.

### Insure What?

International economic conditions were responsible for the incidence of unemployment in countries throughout the world, and Canada suffered with the rest. And Canada was unprepared. She knew about unemployment insurance; she probably even believed in it, but she'd never done anything about it. Then came the loss — years of unemployment with its accompanying economic strain. It was then that Canada turned her mind to insurance. "We'll insure this thing," they began to say, "and we won't in the future have the heavy financial burden of relief to bear. We'll insure it."

Insure what? Insurance against unemployment for the unemployed? But how? It would be like trying to insure a house that had already burned down. And here, perhaps, we

have the crux of this whole situation. No real advancement has been made to wipe out the unemployment which has been caused by a world-wide economic upheaval. The war will take care of some part of it; but the war, while it may for the duration automatically decrease unemployment in Canada, will not make that limitation permanent.

At the close of the war the returned soldiers will again be thrown on the labor market; and it is altogether likely that they will not readily be assimilated into the labor field. And this is one contingency, we are told, against which they wish to guard with unemployment insurance. This is what has placed unemployment insurance in the political platform. It is a snare and a delusion! It's all been said before, many times, by many individuals. But in all fairness it seems not only wise, but necessary, to say it again. Listen, Mr. Voter! Before you approve unemployment insurance weigh well the burden, count well the cost, and, above all, know fully its limitations.

In the first place, much will likely be said about unemployment insurance being a federal and not a provincial responsibility; and much may be made of the fact that at long last the federal government has been extended the right to assume this responsibility. To heck with whose job it is! Ask yourself this question — "What is unemployment insurance, and how will it affect the unemployment situation, and how will it affect me — as an employee, as an employer, or as an unemployed, and, above all, as a citizen of Canada?"

### Not For Unemployed

The general conception that unemployment insurance will provide a safeguard against unemployment for all the people throughout Canada is entirely a false one. Unemployment insurance is a strictly limited medium by which individuals who are employed regularly are able to contribute to a scheme, usually with their employer and the State, whereby in periods of unemployment they may receive a weekly sum to tide them over the lay-off period.

It is important to remember, however, that unemployment insurance is only available to those persons whose employment is considered a stable, or regular, industry, and who, therefore, are the least likely to be thrown out of work. Such industries, or employments, as agriculture (and a large proportion of Canadian citizens are agriculturists), horticulture, forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging (exclusive of sawmills, planing mills and shingle mills, which are reasonably continuous in their operation), hunting and trapping, air and water transport, and stevedoring, domestic service, nursing, teaching, public and police services, and other like seasonal, intermittent or part-time workers, are excluded from participation in a plan of unemployment insurance.

Take these employees, throughout Canada, out of the insurable field and what have we left? Merely those persons who are engaged in work which is of a regular, stabilized nature — those whose work is carried on, fairly well, year in and year out. In fact it is only the regular worker who would be able to qualify for insurance benefits, for unemployment insurance, like every type of insurance, is founded on the principle (and it must be founded on this fundamental principle to be insurance, and to remain solvent) of a paying in before there can be a paying out; and even then benefits can only be paid for a limited time, in strict and unwavering relation to the number of contributions previously made, and upon the fulfillment of strict conditions. Strictly speaking, it "involves" the co-operative association of a large number of persons... the clear definition and understanding of the contingency against which the insurance is effected... and the regular payment of such contributions as may be necessary to secure the contemplated benefits as of right to those who are bona fide members of the co-operative scheme and to no others..."

At its best, then, unemployment (Continued on Page 13)

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

## Unproductive Money

BY P. M. RICHARDS

FOR some time past business in the United States has been sliding down hill rather sharply, in contrast to the situation in Canada, where war orders have maintained activity at a relatively high level. The U.S. decline apparently doesn't mean that business south of the border is heading back into the depths of depression; only that it is reverting to somewhere around the level it held prior to the outbreak of war, following which the expectation of big war orders (which have not been realized in anything like the volume hoped for) sent it climbing to heights now deemed unwarranted.

Rather striking is the fact that right while this decline has been taking place, the amount of money in circulation in the United States has been at the highest point on record. Bank deposits, too, have been the largest in history. These facts seem to contradict very effectively the people who claim that business depression exists only because of an insufficiency of the wherewithal to buy.

More striking, or more revealing, is the fact that despite this plenitude of money, the velocity of circulation of bank deposits has sunk to a new low mark. Recently circulation in New York City was at the rate of only 29 per cent. of the 1919-25 average, the lowest on record. Outside New York City, except for very slight increases in 1936 and 1937, the annual rate of turnover has been declining without interruption since 1929. Evidently, therefore, the unsatisfactory state of U.S. business is not due to a shortage of money but to factors which are preventing money from circulating actively. As the *Guaranty Survey*, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, says, those record-high bank deposits represent purchasing power ready for immediate use, but experience has shown that, regardless of how great such purchasing power may be, it will not be used freely unless other conditions are favorable.

### The Artificial Substitute

One reason why U.S. bank deposits aren't circulating more rapidly is that they are far from being entirely "healthy" deposits. As the *Guaranty Survey* explains, in normal periods of business recovery, the increase in deposits is due mainly to credit expansion. Business concerns borrow from the banks, are credited with the amounts of the loans, and proceed to use the borrowed funds. In recent years, only a small part of the increase in deposits has originated in this way. The bulk of the expansion has come from two other sources — borrowing and spending by the government, and the importation of gold.

Normal credit expansion is prompted by the quest for profits and occurs only when a reasonable prospect of profits is believed to exist. A

large part of the governmental credit expansion of recent years is an artificial substitute designed to fill the gap created by the absence of normal credit growth. It has proved to be an inadequate substitute because it has not strengthened the prospects of profitable business operation on which recovery depends. The inflow of gold has not been constructive, because it reflected a distrust of the situation abroad rather than confidence in the U.S. outlook.

### Other Restraints

However, these factors are only a part of the great complex of conditions restraining U. S. business expansion, the *Guaranty Survey* points out. The other influences hampering recovery are of numerous kinds but have one feature in common — they increase the costs and risks of doing business and reduce the prospective profits.

The government has not only tremendously increased the national debt but it has made use of the tax system to redistribute income and to influence the economic actions of individuals and groups. Thus the government has imposed punitive taxes which have operated to discourage productive investment and cripple business initiative. In the field of labor relations, the inflexibility of wage rates and other labor costs has made employment more difficult and appears to have relegated many "marginal" workers to the unemployable class, where they not only produce nothing themselves but have to be taken care of by other producers.

More "rigidities" in the system have come from the fear of inflation that has led to the adoption of safeguards against rising prices for the products of industry, notably the increasing of bank reserve requirements and the "sterilizing" of incoming gold. The combination of high costs and low selling prices has reduced the profits margins that give business its incentive to expand.

In the electric light and power industry and in other business fields, the government has entered into direct competition with private business, with destructive effects on confidence and enterprise. And over a much wider area it has undertaken to regulate business methods through a multiplicity of bureaus and agencies, not only adding to the cost of doing business but hampering the freedom of managements in adapting themselves to changing conditions.

Clearly governments can create money but they can't make people use it productively. The facts seem to show that only when opportunity for the profitable employment of bank deposits is believed to exist will the present stagnation give way to normal activity.





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### Dividend Notices

#### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 313

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent on Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1940 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th March 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,  
General Manager

Toronto, 8th March 1940

#### WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

##### Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1 1/2% for the current quarter payable April 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record March 29th, 1940.

On the Common Shares, 10¢ per share, payable April 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record March 29th, 1940.

By Order of the Board

W. P. RILEY,  
President

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 47

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (\$0.50) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1940, payable by cheque dated April 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 30th, 1940, such cheques will be mailed on April 13th, 1940, by the Montreal Trust Company in Vancouver.

By Order of the Board

ERNEST ROGERS,  
Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.  
March 5th, 1940.

#### Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1 1/2% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVTIONAL PAPER LIMITED, payable April 1st, 1940, to shareholders of record as at close of business March 15th, 1940, in Canadian Funds.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,  
Secretary-Treasurer

#### The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

##### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of March, 1940.

F. G. WEBBER,  
Secretary

Montreal, February 28, 1940.

#### MONETA PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 7

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited, payable in Canadian funds on April 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record March 30th, 1940.

By Order of the Board

H. S. CLEARHURST,  
Secretary-Treasurer

Toronto, Ontario,  
March 5th, 1940.

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

### HONEY DEW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please let me have any information you may have on Honey Dew Limited. Do you consider the stock a buy at the present time?

—W. F. S., Montreal, Que.

While the earnings outlook for Honey Dew, Limited, has improved considerably, I think that the present price of 25 is an adequate valuation of the stock and discounts the possibilities of better earnings to a large extent. Consequently, I think the stock has no better than average appreciation possibilities.

Net income in the year ended October 31, 1939, was \$22,262, equal to \$1.30 per share, as compared with a net of \$10,891 and per share earnings of \$1 cents in the preceding fiscal year. The latter figures are adjusted to give effect to the new capitalization. Sales increased 11.06 per cent, in January, 1940, at \$90,592, over the total of \$81,569 in January, 1939, while profits for the month, before income tax, totalled \$84, against a loss of \$6,263 in the 1939 month. Aggregate sales for the first 3 months of the company's current fiscal year were \$267,017, an increase of 15.35 per cent, over the sales of \$248,831 in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. Profits for the latest 3 months, before income taxes, amounted to \$11,182, which compared with a loss of \$6,838 in the same period a year ago. The company's financial position is poor, with an excess of current liabilities of \$69,856 over current assets.

As you probably know, on May 2, 1939, stockholders approved changing the authorized capital from 15,000 no par Class "A" preference shares and 108,500 no par common shares to 27,170 common shares of no par value. One new common share was exchanged for each Class "A" preference share and one new common share for each 50 old common shares.

### RICHLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me your opinion of Richland Gold Mines, Limited? I bought considerable shares in the company in 1932. Since that time no satisfaction or financial report has been received. Would like to know if mine is of any value. I was unable to attend the meeting in Stratford on February 19. If you can obtain any report on same I would be greatly obliged if you would forward same to me.

—S. J. K., Milverton, Ont.

I understand that as a result of the meeting in Stratford in February of shareholders of Richland Gold Mines, steps were taken to make a substantial payment on the judgment against the company for \$850. A sum of \$500 has already been paid, another \$200 is to be paid on March 20, and the balance within 30 days after. Further, I am informed that negotiations are underway for finances to bring the Nova Scotia property, which

has been idle for nearly three years, into production again. An engineer who recently examined the property stated that it could be placed in profitable production for \$20,000.

As far as I can ascertain the company has no plans at the moment for further work on either the Hislop township group or the Black property in the Kirkland Lake area, but both are free of encumbrances. The possibilities of these holdings has not been determined. Only surface work has been done on the Hislop township claims adjoining Kelrove, where drifting on the first level at 80 feet is reported to be opening promising values. Considerable money has been expended on the Black township ground.

### MINNESOTA & ONTARIO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate any information you could give me on Minnesota & Ontario 6's due 1945. Do you think I should hold what I have or dispose of them?

—I. G. I., Port Hope, Ont.

Although I think that the bonds of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company are highly speculative, I think I would be inclined to hold if I were you. It seems to me that with the vastly im-

proved outlook for the paper and paper products industry, if this company can get back on a sound operating basis, there is no reason why its securities should not prove a satisfactory hold to the patient investor.

As you probably know, Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company was placed in receivership on February 28th, 1931. The receivers were unable to meet interest on the first mortgage 6 per cent. Series A, B and C bonds due April, July and May 1, 1931, respectively. A protective committee was formed for the bonds and as of March 1, 1938, more than 87 per cent of the three series had been deposited with the committee. In addition to these three series, which aggregate \$24,400,000, there are \$3,500,000 worth of 6 per cent. notes due in 1931—on which interest and principal are in default—and \$1,294,810 worth of 6 per cent. notes of National Pole & Treating, a subsidiary. The latter issue was defaulted at maturity, December 31, 1931. Subsequently, old notes were exchanged for new notes bearing a 1936 maturity and these notes were subsequently extended for 5 years under a plan dated July 20, 1936, and approved April 1, 1937. Under the two extension plans, cash payments in reduction of principal aggregated 10 per cent., while the outstanding

(Continued on Next Page)

## Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

THE best news for several months, so far as a possible further market for Turner Valley crude is concerned, was the announcement last week that Imperial Oil is planning to make High Octane gasoline suitable for airplanes from Turner Valley crude at their Calgary plant.

It has been known for some time around Calgary that representatives of the manufacturers of high octane equipment have been looking over the Calgary plant of Imperial Oil and ascertaining exactly what additional equipment would be necessary.

This plant was practically rebuilt late last year and is capable of making a wide range of petroleum products. It is reported that only minor additions will be necessary to make airplane fuel.

When the Honorable Mr. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources at Ottawa, was in Calgary last week, he stated that the estimated gasoline requirements for the Empire Training scheme up to the end of 1942 is \$32,000,000. It was also stated that the Federal Government is very anxious to have a large part of this gasoline processed from crude produced within the country. This would make available an additional \$32,000,000 to purchase other needed war supplies from outside countries.

As this is written it is rumored around Calgary that Ottawa has agreed to make extensive purchases of airplane gasoline from the Calgary plant, provided Imperial would install the equipment and make the fuel to the proper specifications.

Last week, the Standard of B.C. Stevedore well got out of control and is still blowing wild. The well had bridged and had built up a terrific pressure. Suddenly it broke loose and blew some drill pipe and other materials which were in the hole through the steel derrick completely demolishing it and seriously injuring 3 members of the crew.

As stated in this column recently, this is about the second real test ever made of the Devonian Lime on the prairies and it proves a major gas field exists in this area. Some oil has also been coming out with the gas proving that oil is present. In the opinion of both technical oil men and operators, a large oil field is almost certain to be found with a little more drilling. The gas at this Standard of B.C. well has never been tested through a separator to ascertain the naptha content, but the three Anglo-Canadian wells all tested and showed about two-thirds as much naptha content as the average Turner Valley gas well.

For over ten years all Turner Valley wells were drilled high on structure or what is known as the gas cap, and it was only in June, 1936, that the R. A. Brown interests drilled a well a little lower on structure, or on the oil pool, and brought in the first crude producer.

With the experience of Turner Valley to look back on, there is little chance of operators at Stevedore repeating the blunders of that field.

As recently stated in this column, this Stevedore test is one of the most important developments on the continent and bears watching, as it is likely to be the beginning of the opening up of the whole prairie regions, where drilling is both shallow and inexpensive. The opening up of such fields would mean a great deal, not only to the land owners and people in the surrounding towns, but also to Alberta and the Dominion Government, which collect various tolls in the way of royalties and income taxes, etc.

## A CHECK-UP OF YOUR INVESTMENTS

A requisite of a sound investment portfolio is a periodic analysis by a competent investment consultant. This service may be obtained without obligation at any of our offices.

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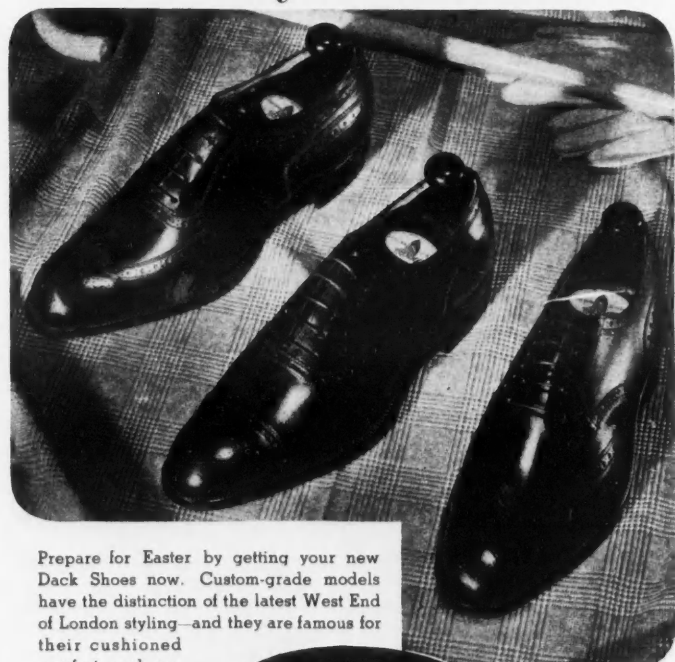
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## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The long-term or year-to-year direction of stock prices has been upward since March 31, 1938. The short-term or month-to-month movement, down from mid-September, may have reversed upward on January 15 but assurance to this effect will be lacking until and unless the two averages move above the early January highs.

### THE MARKET TREND

During the last quarter of 1939 the New York stock market refused to follow the rapid advance witnessed in the rate of business turnover. Accordingly, the market has not proven unduly vulnerable to the business setback that has been under way over the early months of the current year in the U.S.A.

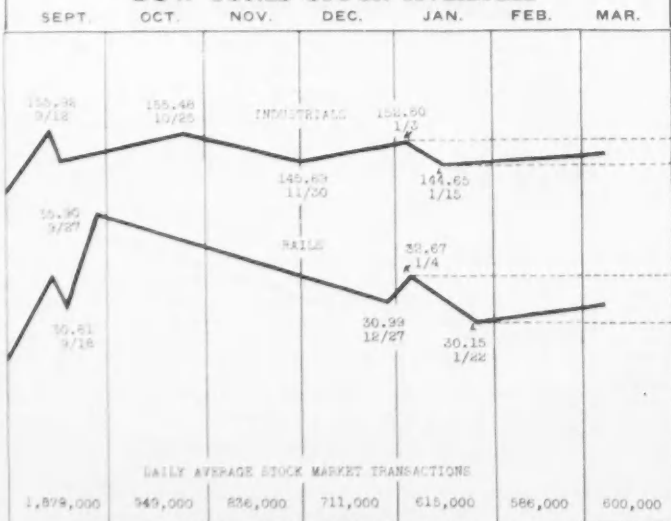
This business setback has been sufficiently sharp to readjust a considerable part of the previous fourth quarter excesses and some evidences are now accumulating that an ensuing business rise of temporary duration will get under way during the second quarter. Such a development, along with higher earnings levels anticipated for 1940 over 1939, should furnish the stock market an incentive for worthwhile advance.

### WHAT TO LOOK FOR

From the Dow Theory approach, ability of the two Dow-Jones averages to move decisively above the early January peaks (points K) would confirm an upward trend in the market as having been re-established on January 15 (points L).

To the contrary, renewed decline at this juncture carrying the two averages decisively below their support points "L" would suggest extension of the corrective movement, probably into an area moderately below the 144 level established by the industrial average on January 15, prior to resumption of the main movement. American tax selling around mid-March sometimes results in temporary price weakness. The market's response to this test during the current week will be of interest.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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# GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

amount was reduced further through the sinking fund.

On March 1, 1940, hearings in the Federal Court at Minneapolis on plans for the reorganization of the company were closed. All proposals were referred to the Securities & Exchange Commission for recommendation. There were three plans before the Court: that of the Trustees, the Bondholders' Committee and one submitted by a Winnipeg group. The Trustees' plan would exchange each \$1,000 of present bonds for a new \$500 first mortgage 4 per cent. income bond and 40 shares of stock, while the Bondholders' plan seeks an exchange for a new \$500 first mortgage 5 per cent. income bond and 30 shares of stock.

## DOMINION WOOLLENS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a subscriber to your valued publication, I would be obliged for your opinion of the value of the shares of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Limited—common stock. In your opinion, are these shares a good speculation or would you sell at the present market price?—they have recently had, as you know, a good rise. I would prefer to hold the shares if in your opinion they are likely to increase in value over the next year or two.

—D. F. H., Toronto, Ont.

I think that the common stock of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd., has above-average appeal for its speculative possibilities and that over the intermediate term it should show still further appreciation. However, you know your own position best and if, at the present time, you have a profit, you can't lose by taking it. On the other hand, if you feel that you can afford to speculate on a further rise in the stock, it has, as I have already said, possibilities along these lines.

In the year ended December 31, 1939, Dominion Woollen's net profit was the best reported since 1929: \$113,935, equal to \$1.79 per share on the 6 per cent non-cumulative \$20-par preferred and to 44 cents per share on the common stock. These results compare very favorably with a deficit of \$182,796 in 1938 and to a net of \$521 in the 18 months ended December 31, 1937. Orders presently on hand for both military and civilian requirements ensure capacity production at the company's mills well past the

middle of the current year.

The favorable results for 1939 reflect operating economies arising from the consolidation of the Auburn plant at Peterborough with the plant at Hespeler; and the improved volume of orders obtained in the first 8 months of 1939, plus the greatly improved demand in the last 4 months of the year, due to war time conditions. The fabrics for military, naval and air force requirements amounted to 2 per cent of sales, but preparations were being made in the latter part of 1939 for a much larger output of these fabrics during 1940.

## STRAW LAKE BEACH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you please give me any information you might have on Straw Lake Beach Gold Mines? Is work going on there and if so what are the prospects?

—N. N. H., Cornwall, Ont.

Milling has been halted at Straw Lake Beach Mines, while a development program is proceeding which may last for several months. At the 575-foot horizon—the first of the two new levels to be established—cross-cutting to the vein is underway. The company has been making a small profit, but operations were handicapped by lack of working capital.

New finances were arranged and when drifting from a winze 40 feet below the 425-foot level showed ore wider than elsewhere in the mine and of good grade, it was decided to deepen the shaft. While the 425-foot floor only had one short shoot it is possible that conditions will improve at greater depth. The power plant, however, is capable of providing sufficient power to handle shaft sinking, mining and operation of the mill; hence, it was found necessary to discontinue milling until the program is completed. Mill capacity may be increased this summer.

## CARIBOO GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please let me know what you think of Cariboo Gold Quartz and of the appreciation possibilities of the stock. Have any dividends been paid and what are earnings expectations?

—W. I. F., Vancouver, B.C.

A gradual increase in the milling rate is planned for Cariboo Gold Quartz, and a slightly higher dividend

disbursement is probable this year, but with the present uncertainty and lack of interest in the mining market, it remains to be seen if the price of the shares will reflect the further growth. The past year was one of satisfactory progress and net profits for the nine months ended October 31, were equal to 28.1 cents a share as compared with 34.2 cents in the fiscal year ended January 31, 1939.

Ore reserves have moved up to a point where larger mill capacity is warranted and output will likely be raised to 350 tons daily this year, following which equipment will probably be added as required to reach the 450 ton mark. In the twelve months ended January 31, a total of 21 cents a share was disbursed of which five cents was bonuses.

East Malartic offers speculative attraction and possibilities of capital appreciation. Commencement of dividends is looked for before the middle of the year and expectations are that earnings will be around sixty cents a share this year.

## CANADA CEMENT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would like to have your opinion of the common stock of Canada Cement Company. Please tell me what you know of the company's actual business, its financial position, and how it is likely to fare in war time.

—N. K. W., Thorold, Ont.

Because of the large arrears on the 6½ per cent preferred stock of Canada Cement Company, Limited—amounting to \$33.12½ per share—I think that the common stock is a speculation of less than average appeal.

As you probably know, Canada Cement is easily the largest Canadian manufacturer of cement, producing well over four-fifths of the output in the Dominion. Chief outlet is the construction industry and, if conditions in the last war can be taken as any criterion, building activity will decline as the present conflict develops; so it seems extremely likely that the heavy construction industry will have to await the return of peace before any real upward impetus will be felt.

The company's financial position is strong, with current assets totalling \$4,494,211, against current liabilities of \$1,078,020. Of the former, \$1,286,850 is in cash and \$986,193 in marketable securities. Net income in the year



SOL EISEN of the Central Toronto branch of the Canada Life Assurance Company, who led the company's entire Canadian field organization in paid-for new business during the club year which has just ended, and who also had the distinction of leading all representatives of the company in honor roll points, reflecting consistently large production throughout the year.

ended November 30, 1939, was equal to 28 cents per common share, as compared with a deficit of 31 cents per share in the previous fiscal year.

## TECK, PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is your opinion of changing from Teck-Hughes to Pickle Crow for a long-term investment?

—D. J., Glencoe, Ont.

Why not add some Pickle Crow to your portfolio and retain your Teck-Hughes, which, in my opinion, is well worth holding. The Teck-Hughes property at Kirkland Lake appears yet to have several years' life ahead of it and meanwhile is beginning to reap the benefit of the earning power of Lamaque, its Quebec subsidiary, where the picture is one of steady expansion. Net current assets of Teck-Hughes as of August 31 last, exclusive of its Lamaque holdings of some 2,144,000 shares, of a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, amounted to almost \$3,400,000. Last year Lamaque paid 45c a share in dividends.

As regards Pickle Crow the yield is high, ore reserves sufficient for several years and dividends being more than earned. A new hoisting plant has been installed capable of carrying operations another 1,000 feet to 3,000 feet. The company has quick assets of about \$800,000 and no increase in dividends is likely until this is in excess of \$1,000,000.

## Established 1889

Canada Electric Company, Limited, incorporated in 1889, supplies electric power and light to an industrial and mining territory in Nova Scotia.

Earnings of the Company for the past five years have been sufficient to cover interest charges on its 4½% bonds an average of 2.76 times before depreciation and 1.96 times after depreciation.

In 1939 the Company's earnings exceeded this average and amounted to over twice interest charges after depreciation.

## Canada Electric Company, Limited

4½% First Mortgage Bonds

Price: 100 and accrued interest.

Descriptive circular gladly forwarded upon request.

36 King St. West  
Toronto  
Telephone EL 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company  
Limited

## IT'S A FACT

That many successful business men overlook the appointing of a permanent and efficient executor of their estate, causing financial worries to their dependents.

Make your family secure from such worries by interviewing one of our trust officers. There is no obligation.



## MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

Montreal Trust Building

61 Yonge Street Toronto  
J. F. HOBKIRK, Manager

## G. TOWER FERGUSSON & CO.

Established 1888

MEMBERS THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

11 JORDAN STREET ADEL 7081 TORONTO, Ont.

# Unemployment Insurance Plank

(Continued from Page 11)

insurance "must be viewed as being merely temporary assistance to enable the employee to seek other work without the destructive menace of a suddenly and hopelessly reduced standard of living." Furthermore, unemployment insurance is not a scheme "automatically to give assistance to every insured person who is out of work.

It does not provide an out-of-work donation. The distinction is vital . . . a beneficiary under an insurance scheme must be willing and still able to work; . . . he must still remain in the field of employment; . . . he must, in a real sense, be genuinely unemployed only from circumstance and in no way from choice. No other person can properly be a beneficiary under an insurance scheme."

Why all this talk about this making Canada safe for employment? Unemployment insurance, stretched to its broadest limits, cannot create jobs. The Hon. Mr. Lapointe is quoted as stating that "for some time it has been known that the government is considering some form of insurance against unemployment to guard against a depression which might come at the end of the war." But let us get it straight!

## Many Ineligible

In the first place, all those persons engaged in—let us repeat it—agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing,

lumbering and logging, hunting and trapping, air and water transport, and stevedoring, domestic service, nursing, teaching, public and police service, etc., will, automatically, be excluded from the insurance scheme. A great many of these classes will be stimulated by war-time activities—agriculture, lumbering, air and water transport, stevedoring, nursing, public and police service; and yet all these classes are excluded from participation in the scheme. At the close of the war, then, if (or should we say when) the depression comes, workers in these fields who will be thrown out of work will not be eligible for insurance benefits.

Moreover, at the back of all our minds, and one of the great talking points of the politician, will be the boys who return to be re-established in the labor field. These boys, likewise, will not be eligible for insurance benefits. Thus we will have created a new army—the army of the unemployed who will not be eligible for benefits under any plan of unemployment insurance which may be instituted now or at any time preceding their return to civil life. Add to these excluded classes, and the returned men, those unemployed at and subsequent to the inauguration of an insurance scheme, those who will not have been able to enter insurable employments, and those poor unfortunates who constitute the "unemployables," and the field is widely extended.

There will remain, then, merely those who were in employment from the inception of the plan or those who have continued to remain in employment regularly enough to make consecutive weekly contributions—contributions which will enable them to receive benefits, in the event of unemployment, for a limited time only, and in strict relation to the number of contributions which have been made to the Fund. The 1935 Act, for example, provided \$6 per week for 13 weeks, as a maximum normal benefit, plus \$2.70 per week, for each adult dependent, and 90 cents per week for each dependent child, in return for 40 contributions of 25 cents per week by the employee over the preceding two years.

It appears, therefore, that this latter class is the only class which will benefit by an unemployment insurance scheme, now or at any time, and the strictly limited nature of their participation is very obvious. Granted, of course, that to protect this class is one small step toward a limited stability; nevertheless we must face the fact squarely—courageously—that unemployment insurance is not the answer to our unemployment problem now—or after the war.

We have only to look upon Great Britain's experience following the last World War to realize how inadequate an insurance scheme is to meet the emergency of post-war unemployment.

(Continued on Page 15)

## CORRECTION

### UPPER CANADA GOLD MINES, LIMITED

Through an unfortunate typographical error in the advertisement of this company in the March 9th issue Saturday Night, the common stock was shown to have a par value of \$10.00 per share. This of course should have read \$1.00 par value per share.



## SUPERFINE

In all the realm of fine paper there is none more beautiful in texture, more distinguished in character and more crisply impressive than Superfine Linen Record, "Canada's Finest Bond."

It has become the accepted stationery of large corporations—the safeguard of millions that are locked in the careful words of deeds, contracts, conveyances, policies and other legal instruments that will affect the lives and fortunes of unborn generations.



## SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD

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## ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

High Grade Paper Makers Since 1883

MONTREAL

Branch Office: TORONTO, Ont.  
Mills at ST. JEROME & MONT ROLLAND, Que.



## What Sharp Teeth You Have!

. . . and what Sales Appeal too!

The humble file is an excellent example of how the correct use of "Cellophane" can solve a display problem. Files have sharp teeth when they leave the factory. But, if displayed in the store, they are subjected to the touch of many hands—and moisture rusts the teeth. Unwrapped, and thrown together in a bundle, files rub together and are dulled—rusty teeth points, especially, are quickly destroyed. Consequently, to maintain their efficiency, files are not displayed but are held in standard packages as shelf stock—and that means they're out of the picture

at the point-of-sale.

The problem, therefore, was how to secure for files proper display plus proper protection. In a "Cellophane" envelope, file teeth are not only protected from moisture, rust and rubbing, but also are given complete visibility and a high display value. It is interesting to note that the use of "Cellophane" on these files has met with a very real success. Dealer and consumer interest has been widely stimulated and sales volume definitely increased.

"Cellophane" has genuine, proven business building qualities. These qualities can be ap-

plied successfully to many different fields and are being so applied constantly. The practical and profitable use of "Cellophane" is a subject on which we have considerable knowledge. We shall gladly share with any interested company our experience in helping to develop increased sales for a great many different products. "Cellophane" Division, Canadian Industries Limited, Box 10, Montreal, Que.

**Cellophane**  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
C-I-L CELLULOSE FILM



## Insure Store Equipment

**PLATE GLASS  
WINDOWS,  
SHOW CASES,  
MIRRORS**

The low premium cost compared with the cash recovery in case of damage makes the insuring of such brittle assets as Plate Glass Windows, Show Cases and Mirrors in stores, restaurants, hotels and in residences a wise precaution. Plate Glass Insurance is a specialty with the Consolidated Fire and Casualty Insurance Company of which agents will gladly give particulars.

## CONSOLIDATED FIRE and CASUALTY INS. CO.

**HERBERT BEGG,**  
President and  
Managing Director

Head Office  
14 TORONTO STREET  
Toronto

**H. L. KEARNS,**  
Secretary

Established 1809  
**CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY**

## THE HALIFAX INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital—\$2,000,000.00

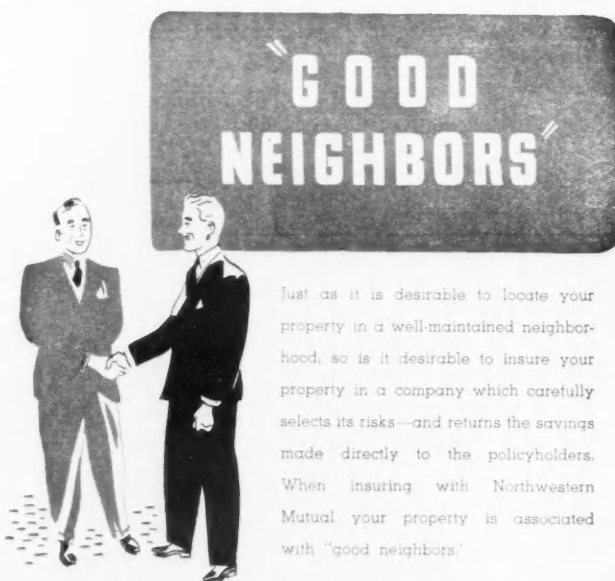
HEAD OFFICE  
Supervisory Office

8 King St. W. — Toronto

## SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Applications for Agencies should be  
sent to

**COLIN E. SWORD**  
1400 Metropolitan Bldg., TORONTO



Just as it is desirable to locate your property in a well-maintained neighborhood, so it is desirable to insure your property in a company which carefully selects its risks—and returns the savings made directly to the policyholders. When insuring with Northwestern Mutual your property is associated with "good neighbors."

Write or phone for the name of the  
Northwestern Agent in your territory.

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Toronto - Hamilton - Ottawa - Halifax - St. John - Quebec City - Montreal  
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CASUALTY  
AUTOMOBILE  
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Insure  
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**20 to 30% DIVIDENDS**  
**FIRE, TORNADO and**  
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## MILLOWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE

HAMILTON ONTARIO

THREE NEW "FIVE FEATURE" ACCIDENT AND  
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1. Non Cancellable,
2. Guaranteed Renewable,
3. No Increase in Premium at any time,
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5. Non-Proratable for Change of Occupation,

ALSO: Hospital and Surgical Reimbursement Available.

OUR COMPLETE LINE includes: All Forms of Life Insurance.

OVER \$2.00 IN ASSETS \*\*\* FOR EACH \$1.00 OF LIABILITIES

**LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
371 BAY ST. — TORONTO — ONTARIO

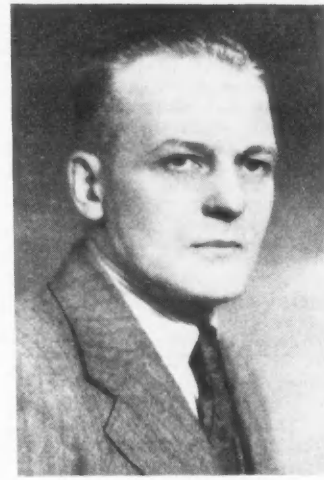
# CONCERNING INSURANCE

## Cover Against Dishonesty Loss

BY GEORGE GILBERT

There is no doubt that Fidelity Bonds afford much needed protection to employers against loss caused by the dishonesty of employees, but it is a question whether the coverage is as widely understood and appreciated as it should be. In addition to the provision of indemnity for any loss which may occur, the coverage includes a service which materially assists in the prevention of loss at the source.

This loss prevention service is rendered by means of a system under which the record, standing and reputation of bonded employees are carefully investigated; employees found to be unworthy of confidence are eliminated; and suggestions are made regarding the quality of the supervision required to be exercised over bonded employees; all with a view towards reducing temptation and making default difficult if not impossible.



FRANCIS A. BLACK, who has been appointed manager of the mortgage loan department for Eastern Canada of the New York Life Insurance Company, which has been doing business in Canada since 1868 and which has investments in this country of over \$80,000,000. Mr. Black was born and educated at Kempenfelt, Ont., and, after serving in the last war, he joined the staff of the Manufacturers Life at Prince Albert, Sask. In 1922 he was appointed inspector at Vancouver for that company, and two years later he opened a branch for it at Peterboro, Ont., subsequently going to the State of Washington, where he opened a branch office at Seattle. Since 1935 he has been superintendent of agencies at Toronto for the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident. He is a past vice-president of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada.

A FIDELITY bond has been defined as a contract under which a surety or bonding company undertakes to indemnify an employer against loss through fraud or dishonesty on the part of his employees. There are two ways in which fidelity coverage may be granted: (1) By covering, by means of a name schedule bond, selected individuals, or covering, by means of a position schedule bond, the individuals who may occupy selected positions; (2) By covering all employees under one blanket bond.

While in most lines of insurance there is a standard form of policy, or at least the important provisions have been standardized so that competing agents offer substantially the same contract, there is no standard form of fidelity schedule bond. Not only does each company have its own form, but each company has several different forms, each of which provides a different degree of protection.

As to the points upon which there is a substantial difference between different bond forms, the principal one is coverage. The best form of each of the leading companies covers loss

and while there may be little, if any, difference between this coverage and that given in detail above, yet he is of opinion that the more extensive coverage is to be preferred, as it may provide coverage under some unforeseen conditions where the narrower coverage would not be adequate.

Although it is usually necessary, in order to cover new employees, for the insured to give an appropriate notice to the bonding company, there are two types of automatic coverage which are available in suitable cases, namely: (1) A provision covering automatically all new employees from the date of employment to the end of the current premium year, when, it is pointed out, the coverage terminates, unless the employee is included in the new schedule. In such cases, the premium is adjusted upon the average of the amount of coverage at the beginning and the amount at the end of the year. (2) A provision covering automatically new employees for a period of sixty or ninety days. This is not intended to relieve the employer of his obligation to add new employees to the schedule but merely to provide temporary coverage in case of an inadvertent delay.

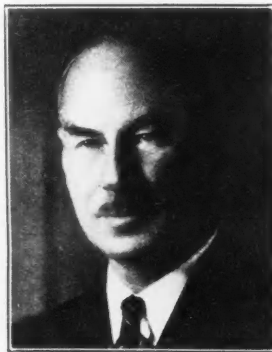
Under most types of insurance policies, a loss is discovered as soon as it occurs, but under a fidelity bond a defalcation or embezzlement may be concealed for years and may only be brought to light through some unusual event. It is noted that the bond covers losses which occur while the bond is in force, so that the time allowed, after the termination of the bond, to discover loss is an important factor. The time allowed in different bonds is from six months to three years.

### Discovery Bonds

It is pointed out in this connection that recently one of the prominent bonding companies placed on the market a bond to cover all losses discovered while the bond is in force regardless of when they were sustained by the insured, that is, when the money was taken. Other companies followed suit, and it is possible that the issuance of a bond in this form will become standard practice.

Another point to which attention is directed is the disposition of salvage, as it often happens that a loss exceeds the amount of coverage on a particular employee, and, as there is some recovery in a large percentage of cases, it is important to know, whether, in event the loss does exceed the policy, the salvage is to go to the insured to the extent of his excess loss, or to the bonding company, or is to be ratably divided. In the best forms, it is pointed out, the insured is allowed to have the benefit of all recoveries until he is fully reimbursed, though there are many forms which are silent on this point or provide for a ratably division of any recovery.

It is also noted that when fidelity bonds covered only loss from criminal acts, it was usual to insert in the bond a provision requiring the employer, as a condition precedent to recovery of a claim, to take steps to cause the arrest of the employee alleged to have caused the default. This left the employer subject to the risk of a suit for false arrest, and generally imposed upon him a very substantial burden, so that this clause has been pretty well eliminated from fidelity bonds, though there are still some forms which contain a provision of this kind. Fidelity coverage by means of



J. H. RIDDEL, president and managing director of the British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, whose report for 1939 shows a strong business and financial position. Underwriting profit for the year was \$14,611.77; income from investments, \$46,741.77; profit on realization of securities, \$7,502.15; net surplus for year transferred to profit and loss, \$65,497.65. Assets increased during the year to \$1,210,517.96; surplus as regards policyholders to \$853,419.86; and net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities to \$604,720.66. Investment reserve fund stood at \$200,000.00.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

through larceny, embezzlement, forgery, misappropriation, wrongful abstraction or wilful misapplication or any other fraudulent or dishonest act or acts committed by any of the insured's employees while covered under the bond. This is designed to include every form of fraud or dishonesty, direct or indirect, alone or in collusion with others.

As pointed out in an address recently by Vice-President Luther E. Mackall of the National Surety Corporation, there are some forms which cover only loss through larceny and embezzlement, which are statutory crimes, and it is quite possible for an employer's money to be lost through the manipulation of an employee without any crime being committed, so this coverage is not as complete as fidelity coverage should be. It is noted that this coverage now exists only in some older forms or forms designed for some special purpose.

But there are some forms which cover only "fraud and dishonesty."



E. MORTON (left) and V. X. MCNANEY who were recently appointed officers of the North American Life Insurance Company. The former has been advertising manager for some years past and retains that title; the latter, formerly supervisor of education, has been made supervisor of field service.

## RETIREMENT



Life  
begins at  
SIXTY



## THE WAWANESA Mutual Insurance Co.

—ORGANIZED IN 1896—

Assets \$2,234,188.78  
Surplus 1,057,853.38

INSIST ON SECURITY—Then place your insurance on the basis of Broad Coverage and Favorable Rate—and save money on your Fire Premiums.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man.

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Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.

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**ABSOLUTE SECURITY**  
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

**United States  
Fidelity & Guaranty  
Company  
TORONTO**

## FIRE and WINDSTORM INSURANCE

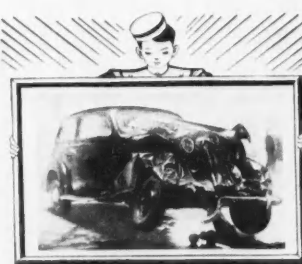


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LA PRAIRIE  
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INSURANCE CO.**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.  
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON



**Now is the Time for  
AUTOMOBILE  
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**The CANADIAN  
FIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY VANCOUVER

**Before You Insure  
Consult**

**Confederation  
Life**  
Association

One of the World's Great  
Life Insurance Institutions.  
Renowned for Strength,  
Service and Security  
Since 1871.



## That Unemployment Insurance Plank

(Continued from Page 13)

ment. When the British Unemployment Insurance Act was inaugurated, in 1911, it covered a few selected trades for which records of unemployment were available from the trade unions. Some 2,250,000 workers were covered, with weekly contributions of 2½d. from employee, 2½d. from employer, and 12½d. from the State. Some 1,250,000 workers in the chemical, metal, rubber, leather, and ammunition trades were taken into the scheme in 1916. The plan progressed favorably between 1911 and the period during the war, for unemployment during those years was negligible; in fact, by 1919 the Fund showed an accumulated balance of nearly £90,000,000.

Immediately following the Armistice, however, there was a heavy influx of ex-service men, and the Exchequer undertook to pay what they termed an "out-of-work-donation" to ex-service men and civilian workers. Later, in 1920, nearly all trades with steady records of employment (excepting domestic service, agriculture, and persons earning more than £250 by other than manual labor) were brought into the scheme, bringing the total numbers up to some 11,100,000 persons.

But this, according to Sir William Beveridge, noted English economist, was "the first step in the disintegration of the insurance system . . . no use being made of the power to exclude from the general scheme casual occupations like dock labor, or short-time industries such as cotton and coal, and deal with them by special schemes."

### Benefits Increased

Still later, by Amending Acts between 1921 and 1926, "extended" or "unconvenanted" benefits were granted "regardless of the number of contributions made and of the 1:6 rule (1 week's benefit for every 6 weeks' contributions). Benefits were likewise increased, and the Treasury was permitted to make loans to the Unemployment Fund up to £10,000,000, which was later increased to £115,000,000. Thus, over a short period, the Fund was depreciated from a credit balance of £90,000,000 (at the close of the war) to a deficit of £115,000,000, and the whole sequence of "Amending Acts", "Anomalies Bill", "Emergency Budget", etc., smacks mightily of expediency and political manoeuvre.

It was only after the "Emergency Budget" brought down by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's government in 1931, whereby reductions were made in benefits, and strict limitations were enforced to bring the Act within the scope of its original intentions, that the Fund was rescued from bankruptcy. At one time, during the depression, owing to the extension of benefits and the inclusion of unstable employments, the Fund was overdrawn to the extent of £115,000,000 or approximately \$525,000,000, which debt, up until March, 1939, was still outstanding, although at that time it was reported that there was a cash balance in the Fund of over \$300,000,000.

It was at this time that the Fund was declared to be "solvent". The peculiar mathematical formula which was used to produce a solvent condition with a \$525,000,000 deficit and a \$300,000,000 cash balance was never explained. These facts and figures will tend to illustrate the dangers which beset any scheme of insurance when the insurance principles are discarded.

### Principles of Insurance

What then are these principles of insurance so necessary to safeguard an insurance scheme? One prominent authority describes insurance as being "founded simply upon the co-operative association of a large number of persons (called, usually, the policyholders or beneficiaries), who agree to share amongst themselves the burdens resulting from the occurrence of a particular contingency, such as death or sickness, by the payment of the necessary contributions (otherwise called premiums), into a common fund, from which benefits, corresponding to the premiums so paid, are distributed in alleviation of the burdens against which the insurance is effected."

In other words, "insurance", if the plan is to succeed, must not be considered only as something that will be paid out upon the happening of a contingency; on the contrary, it must be understood that "insurance" means a "paying in" by or on behalf of a beneficiary before there can be a "paying out". And it is only when this fundamental principle is strictly adhered to, with no extension of time or benefits or conditions, that a scheme can remain solvent.

It must be remembered, too, that there is a variety of causes through which unemployment might legitimately occur, namely, accident, sickness, strikes, inefficiency or misconduct, dismissal or voluntary absence, etc. etc. If therefore becomes apparent that the unemployment risk is not as clearly definable as insurance against the contingencies of fire, sickness, accident, or death, and there are no limits as to extent and duration, so that no single insurance scheme could build up reserves adequate to cover this incalculable and indeterminate risk.

Thus, when unpredictable contingencies arise, and increased and extended benefits are allowed, and unemployed persons who have built up

no reserves for themselves are granted "donations"—that is, when the fundamental insurance principle of granting benefits according to the contributions which have previously been paid is discarded—it is inevitable that the scheme "blows up". And when this emergency arises the State must act; and usually does, with some measure or expediency which throws the burden of meeting the over-draft and of rehabilitation onto the taxpayers' shoulders. And it is of this, Mr. Voter, that you must think when your party says "we'll have unemployment insurance".

### Only Part of Burden

And this "rescue" cost is only part of the burden. Note this! Under Mr. Bennett's Act of 1935 (which was later declared to be unconstitutional, and therefore inoperative), it was estimated that approximately \$42,000,000 would be the total average yearly contribution from persons covered by the scheme. The government's contribution (the "government" being YOU, Mr. Voter) of one-fifth would amount to some \$8,000,000 annually, to which administrative costs of at least \$6,000,000 must be added, bringing the total government participation up to \$14,000,000 per annum, to be provided from general taxation (taxation from you, Mr. Voter). All this in order that workers already employed, and who, therefore, do not need help, might be protected!

And you, Mr. Voter, may be in one of the excluded classes, but would, nevertheless, be paying, through general taxation, your full share of the State's contribution to provide benefits for persons who are, for the most part, regularly employed, and who, therefore, do not have a special need.

In these days, of course, when budget appropriations for war activities

run to \$500,000,000 a year, to speak of \$14,000,000 as the government's contribution sounds like pretty small hash. But that, Mr. Voter, is only the beginning. It approximates only the initial endeavor, the minimum cost for the inauguration of a limited scheme, and even that figure may be millions too low.

If we base our government participation in ratio to British participation, the picture would look like this: In 1936, the cost in Great Britain for the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and the Unemployment Assistance Scheme—the latter a supplementary scheme set up to take care of unemployed persons not eligible for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act—was £91,842,175—approximately \$450,000,000. Thus, if a comparable Canadian plan were set up, it would apparently cost something like \$110,000,000. And that, or any sum which an Unemployment Insurance scheme would add to the general public's burden, is not to be considered lightly.

### The Taxpayer Pays

Which brings us to one cardinal principle which must be kept ever before you, Mr. Voter. Remember, whatever new cause, or endeavor, or scheme, or Act is put into operation by the government, YOU, the taxpayer, the little man on the street, pay the bill. Governments, unfortunately, do not have an inexhaustible reservoir into which they may dip for emergency, or altruistic, or even humanitarian measures. They dip into your pocket. When you listen to a campaign speech, remember that being elected to the Legislature does not automatically make a man a magician. All this is not to say, of course, that

Unemployment Insurance is all wrong; that it won't work; that it is the contrivance of the political mind; and that we must not have it. Unemployment insurance, set up as "insurance", and operated as "insurance", with all its limitations and safeguards, can work; it does work.

But it has had the unhappy lot in the past of becoming a political "football", to be kicked around by successive governments, utilized to meet pressing needs, and mutilated until not even the skeleton has remained intact. If the regular, stable workers of Canada wish to provide themselves with the extra security of benefits when, peradventure, their jobs are lost for a time, that is one thing—and they could do it without involving those in excluded employments from sharing the cost through government participation.

Mr. Hugh H. Wolfenden, in his book "Unemployment Funds" has outlined a feasible plan for such co-operation. Briefly, it is this: 1. An "Unemployment Assistance Fund", to which employer and employees would make equal contributions, and from which benefits would be paid for a strictly limited period of unemployment. 2. An "Employees' Saving Fund", to which the State and the employee would contribute equally, and from which benefits would be paid for an extended, though strictly limited, period. 3. Exclusive State responsibility for unemployment after the periods outlined in (1) and (2) have expired, this latter assistance to be given in exchange for services of an appropriate kind.

Strictly speaking, of course, No. 1 above is the only part of the plan which excludes governmental participation, but even the inauguration of this much of the plan would provide

(Continued on Page 16)

## War Time Insurance

Agents are reminded that war times increase insurance requirements. Values of commodities rise and corresponding increases should be made in insurance carried.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada  
J. W. BINNIE, Associate Manager, (Montreal)

### THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President

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Vance C. Smith, Chief Agent

Concourse Building, Toronto

# IN A YEAR OF GREATER VALUES

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You and your family will be mighty proud to own this new Chevrolet . . . and you'll be money ahead. Because only Chevrolet offers you all these greater values at the lowest cost in purchase price—gas—oil—and upkeep! Eye it, try it and you'll buy it, as the soundest car investment of the year.

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\*On Special De Luxe Models.



Illustrated: Chevrolet Special De Luxe Sport Sedan.

C-48



## Insurance Plank

(Continued from Page 15)

the stable worker with an unemployment benefit for any short period he might be out of work. But this still leaves a large per cent. of the population untouched and uncovered, and it would seem, therefore, that, as a government measure, unemployment insurance is not the whole answer to our present or any future unemployment.

Thus, to dangle the hope of unemployment insurance before the voters of Canada is a rather meaningless gesture—a lovely by-word, but a hopeless promise! Canada is filled with these excepted employments, with casual, and intermittent, and short-time workers; and Canada, with its great expanse of territory and wide variations in climate and its great variety of natural resources, offers a more formidable program than in Britain where distances are much shorter and variations in climate less extreme, and where the occupational activities are less divergent.

As a matter of fact, Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia are the only provinces in Canada whose population is less than 50 per cent. rural. Thus unemployment insurance would affect, primarily, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, although these provinces, too, have a large percentage of the population engaged in agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, and mining—"excepted" employments.

In Alberta, agriculture, forestry, trapping, and mining comprise the principal occupational activities, all excluded from the usual unemployment insurance scheme. Manitoba has a total population of some 700,000, about 54 per cent. of whom are engaged in agriculture, forestry, mining, trapping, fishing, etc. Saskatchewan's population of about 925,000 is predominantly agricultural, and British Columbia has wide developments in lumbering, mining, agriculture, fishing, trapping, etc. In the East—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island—the major occupational pursuits are agriculture, forestry and lumbering, mining and fishing. Even Quebec, which has the second highest manufacturing output, has about a 37 per cent. rural population.

Think it over, Mr. Voter! In view of the facts set out above, it is rather hard to believe that a plan of unemployment insurance for Canada would be of any real assistance in the regularization of our present—or future—economic disorders. Present and future economic up-



V. G. BARTRAM, who has been elected president of Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., to succeed R. A. Witherspoon. The latter has been appointed chairman of the executive committee.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

heavals depend so largely on international relations, and, as one writer expresses it "there is little to be gained . . . by attempting to alleviate these temporary international manifestations by the permanent adoption of merely national unemployment insurance . . . especially when such plans as a rule really do little more than . . . shift part of the cost of unemployment from industrial management and labor—where, for purposes of international competition, it properly belongs—to other sections of the populace." Neither will unemployment insurance re-instate those now out of work, nor pay them benefits.

Right now, when Canada is employed with the business of war, when domestic economies and stability are erected on the flimsy foundation of international relations, and when our whole financial structure is becoming top-heavy with war budgets and spending, right now would not seem the time to indulge in the experiment of unemployment insurance, with the government underwriting the venture. For the employee and employer, between themselves—Yes! With the State as an active participant, upon whom would ultimately fall any burden of unpredicted and unexpected cost—No!

Rather, let the Dominion turn its attention to a regularization of industrial activities (more difficult than usual in these days when the stimulus of war orders creates an artificial labor market) so that there may be work for all in normal times.

That, Mr. Voter, is our problem. Heed the man who mounts the platform with that in his program.

## Traffic Gains Give Hope to Railways

(Continued from Page 11)

business recession, they continue substantially ahead of a year ago. In Canada up to February 24th this year they totalled 377,142 cars against 317,846 cars last year and 359,865 cars the year before.

These facts surely show that the railways have a future, however much that future may be clouded by financial difficulties, competition, and the socialistic trend. But a lot will depend upon how the public is willing to view the railways along with other essential services which have been built up through orthodox channels of saving and investment.

There was considerable water in railway promotions of early days, but the wringing out has been so drastic, and the investment returns of recent years have been so poor, that no one can accuse railways of expecting earnings on fictitious assets. In fact one of the great problems in the United States is to preserve enough value and earnings in the senior railway issues held by the life companies and other investing institutions, as well as by the general public, to avoid a general debacle in the financial world.

### Trend to Unification

In countries where railways are not already a state-service, there has been considerable pressure in the direction of co-operation and simplification. France some years ago converted its railways into virtually an arm of the government. Britain simplified its lines into four systems, with a high degree of co-operation among these, and now as a war measure, and possibly for longer, they have been welded into one, and the investors have been guaranteed a fixed rate of return which is reasonable.

The United States has firmly kept clear of government ownership, but through certain rehabilitation loans, and the general state of railway disorganization, the government has had a strong influence in recent years, which has been thrown on to the side of simplification and unification. For instance, it has persistently urged that the dozen or so railways of the east be allocated to four systems headed respectively by the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio; this plan would ultimately absorb such important and well known roads as the Wabash, Norfolk and Western, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Reading, Erie and Lehigh Valley.

Canada has gone a long way in the same direction, first in the early days when small lines were absorbed by the

Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, etc., and later when the Canadian National was formed. It is now hovering on the brink of complete unification, and merely seems to be at a loss as to how to go about it. The whole object in these movements is to keep the railways on a paying basis, and at the same time to provide the public with a modernized service at an economical and competitive price.

### Equipment Problem

Equipment is one of the main problems in this program. Even setting aside the need for modernization, equipment is in a deplorable condition, on the basis of replacement need alone. Railways are in the habit of buying new equipment when they have the money, and to a lesser extent when they need it. Both factors have worked adversely in recent years, during which the traffic provided neither the money nor the need.

Now the railways are faced with an urgent need, and they must perforce economize, in part at the expense of the investor, to meet it with new equipment. The financial strain is doubly great because the modernization trend makes every engine and every car bigger and better; by the same token, of course, it can justify itself by doing a bigger and a better job at a lower operating cost.

What are the prospects of C.P.R., which is our one big railway of public investment interest, under these conditions? C.P.R. has slightly over \$500 millions of funded debt, entailing about \$25 million a year of fixed charges, and after this comes \$137 millions of 4 per cent non-cumulative preference stock and 13,400,000 shares of common stock. In 1938, out of gross earnings of \$142 millions, it had just \$1,262,382 left after paying all expenses and interest. 1939 was somewhat better, but no dividend is being paid on the preference stock, the full rate on which would require over \$5 million dollars. The common stock has enjoyed a recent market fillip, on a purely speculative basis, of course.

The immediate need in Canada undoubtedly is for the purchase of a large amount of new equipment, for the Canadian Pacific as well as for the Canadian National. It seems too bad that this business could not have been done in the bleak years, rather than now when heavy industries have war orders. But it is all the more necessary now, if the C.P.R. is to be preserved as a productive asset for its investors, if the C.N.R. is to be of use to the country, and if both are to be worth merging into the one system at which we must ultimately arrive.

## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

PROPAGANDA emanating from Germany and calculated to undermine faith in the value of gold is being lapped up in overdoses in America. The press of Canada and the United States should wake up to the fact that democracy is civilization and that gold is an essential part of it. Nazism and Communism would reveal at the plight of democracy should it ever even consider a flight from gold—the abandonment of a medium of exchange with a fixed value such as gold, and the adoption of a system of barter and deceit.

Accumulation of gold in the United States has unquestionably exceeded all reasonable limits, but there can be no doubt but that the American people have the brains required to convert that fact into a benefit for civilization and not a detriment. Americans are fully aware that in the days when gold flowed in excessive volume to the British Isles, the Britisher did not smother in the yellow avalanche. Instead, the time came when British gold spread out into all ends of the earth in the form of investments and control of industries to such an extent that all humanity derived benefit from it, while England herself gained added status and power.

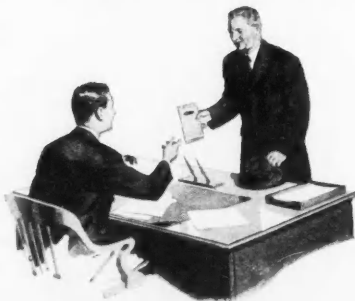
Gold in the United States is not an inundation. Instead, it is the reward of thrift and ingenuity of a nation populated with vigorous men and a country blessed with resources which perhaps exceed those of any other area of similar extent on the face of earth. The flood of gold is a bountiful harvest which Washington will probably find ways and means of putting out to work for the good of world

democracy as well as the highroad to still greater status and power for the United States of America. Shame! A thousand times shame to those who would become stupid dupes of the crude wiles of those who ride the current storm of barbarism.

Prospectors in the province of Ontario have received a severe disappointment in their efforts to induce the Ontario government to scrap the Ontario Securities Act. Prospectors long ago gave up any hope of the Act being administered in any way other than detrimental to mining in this country. For some time the appeals for relief from the devastating influence of the measure have been directed to Premier Mitchell Hepburn himself and to Attorney-General Gordon Conant. The Attorney-General on March 7th told a gathering of prospectors that he believed the adverse effects of the Ontario Securities Act had been more fancied than real. This verdict from the Attorney-General has come as a distinct shock to those who have lived their lives as a part of the mining industry and know otherwise. Prospecting and promotion of new mining enterprises has been scuttled. Prospectors in added numbers are leaving the trails and are walking the streets in quest of a hand-out. The cause of this is attributable to large extent to the Ontario Securities Act. The only remaining hope for relief now lies with Premier Hepburn in person.

Hoyle Gold Mines, controlled by Ventures, Ltd., and Sudbury Basin Mines, has placed a large tonnage of low grade ore in sight. A big width of \$6 to \$7 ore has suggested ultimate necessity for erection of a mill of large capacity. Further development is in progress. Work has been carried to 1,800 feet in depth.

Dome Mines made a net profit of \$1.97 per share during 1939 compared with \$2.08 per share in the preceding year.



You were wise enough to buy it . . .

Have you been wise enough to read it?



THAT life insurance policy you so wisely bought—have you ever taken the time to read it, carefully, from beginning to end?

Do you know all the privileges, all the benefits and options, it offers—not only to you, but to those for whom you bought the insurance?

► These are things you ought to know—for the provisions in your policy are of the utmost importance. From a practical point of view, the time it takes to read and understand them could not be better spent!

To be sure, when you read your policy, you may wonder why it contains so many different provisions, and why it is written in language that is so exact and detailed. There are several reasons for this . . .

1. In addition to the major provisions for payment of a stated amount of money under the terms of the contract, a life insurance policy affords the policyholder many benefits and options. In order to make these provisions as clear as possible, each of them is set forth in detail, for . . .

a. The company wants you, as a policyholder, to be thoroughly informed about the privileges to which you are entitled, so that you may avail yourself of them if occasion arises, and . . .

b. By taking pains to define your rights in terms that are unmistakable, the company seeks to protect both you and your beneficiaries from any interpretation of the policy which would be contrary to the intentions you and the company had when the policy was issued.

2. There are laws which require that certain provisions be included in every policy, in order to define the duties and obligations of the company to the policyholder, as well as the privileges and options available to the policyholder.

It is true that your policy contains many provisions. But if it did not, you might well be justified in complaining that you were not fully informed as to your rights as a policyholder.

► We urge you to read your entire policy, carefully. Then, if there is anything in it you do not understand, by all means speak to your agent or his manager—or, if you prefer, write to the company itself for a full explanation. For Metropolitan, consistent with its desire that its policyholders have a clear understanding of how their company operates, wants you to be thoroughly informed concerning your rights and privileges as set forth in your policy.

This is Number 23 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

**Metropolitan Life Insurance Company**

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1940

## Behind the Scenes at a Spring Fashion Show

BY BERNICE COFFEY

PHOTOGRAPHS BY "JAY"

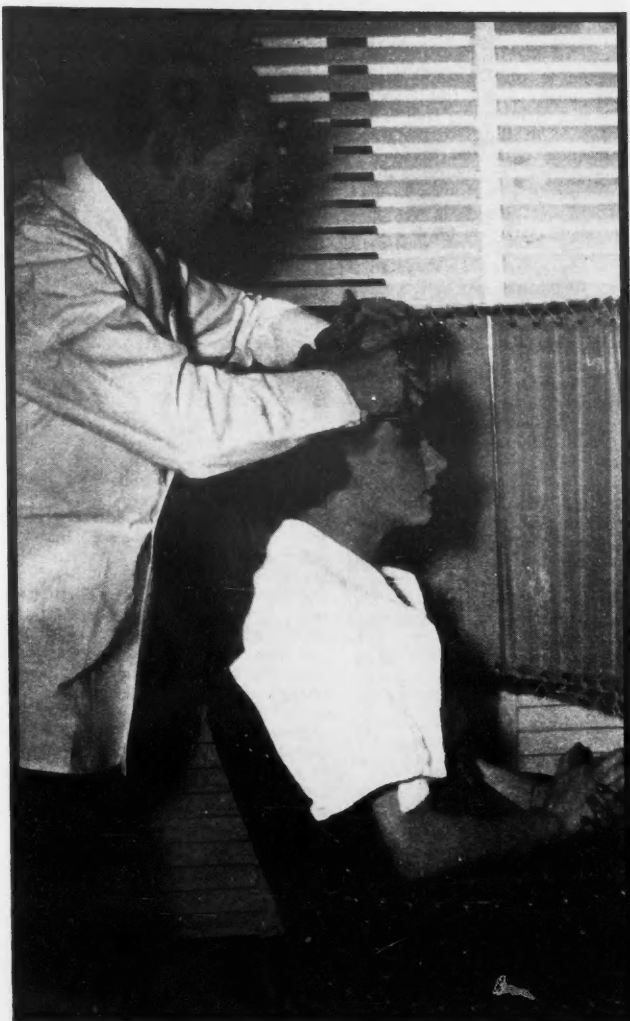
THE clothes are the thing to the feminine audience "out front," but what goes on behind the scenes at a fashion show is as interesting as what is taking place on the runway under the spotlights.

Let's go back some time before the day the show is to take place.

Clothes hand-picked by buyers are arriving at the store in a steady stream from abroad by Clipper, from the United States' marts, in greatest numbers from Montreal and Toronto—Canada's chief clothing centres. Meanwhile plans are being whipped into shape for the presentation of the

Left: A hairdresser takes the first step in preparing the mannequin to appear before her public. His ministrations are followed by those of a make-up artist.

Right: Two dressers assist a model in quickly donning a costume. The other models are between changes. The girl in the center wears a muslin veil over her head to protect her hair-dress and make-up from disarrangement when the dress is drawn over them.



show. From preliminary sketches carpenters and painters in the display department are building the scenery to be used. Electricians are working on special wiring and lighting effects. The public address system over which will go the words of the commentator to the audience is undergoing thorough tests. Mannequins are being assembled and the costumes each will wear are being allotted with regard to type, coloring and height. The continuity of the show, cues for electricians, musicians, stage director, dressing-room staff and all others taking part, are being plotted as carefully as the score of a musical comedy opening on Broadway.

Rehearsals continue for several days to a late hour. Changes are made. Scenes are re-arranged. All those on whom responsibility rests for the show's success are out on their feet, and they wish they were dead.

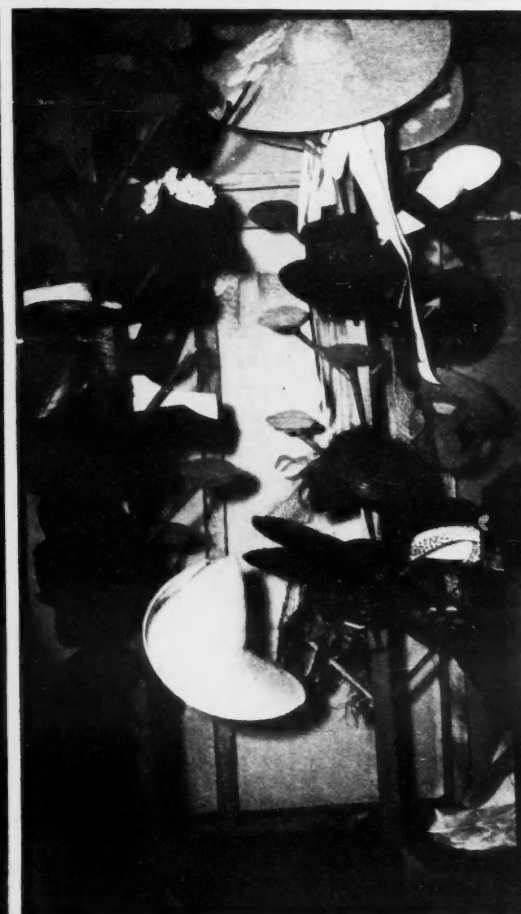
Well, the day has arrived. It begins a week of two, perhaps three, shows a day. So let's go backstage and see what goes on there.

Entering the side entrance of the stage we find space at a premium, as it is at any other stage show. The men in charge of the lights stand beside the large blackboard with its rows of switches. Their cues are pasted on the wall above. Props for

Left: A jewelled ornament is added to a model's hair by the girl in charge of all accessories worn in the show.

Center: A dress comes off in a hurry.

Right: Exotic blossoms on the hat trees.



succeeding scenes take up most of the space here.

The room where the models dress is entered through a small door and down a flight of wooden steps. To the uninitiated the place is packed to the doors with clothes and pretty girls and is the scene of hopeless confusion—but it soon begins to sort itself out into rigidly regimented order.

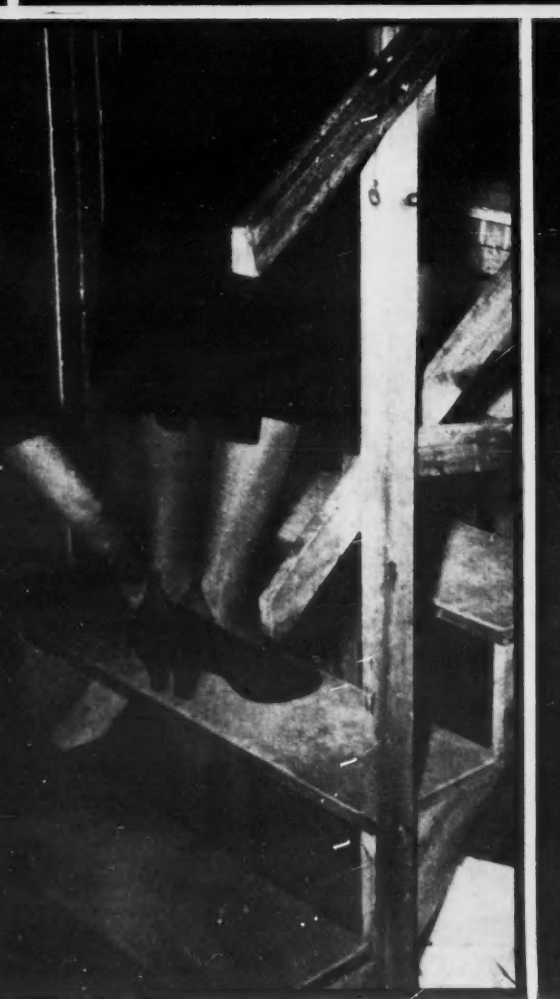
The centre is occupied by a long rack closely packed with dresses, coats, suits, negligees, on their hangers. Another rack holds the more bouffant evening dresses—among them the bride's dress with the train carefully pinned up—all widely separated to prevent crushing. In a corner stand several tall hat trees flowering with millinery. Cheek by jowl with an ironing board for emergency pressing are large trays of accessory jewellery divided off into sections. Nearby scores of handbags stand erect in upright wooden files. Close to the stage entrance are shelves holding orderly rows of gloves which are carefully smoothed back into shape after each wearing.

The entire process of dressing is managed exactly like an assembly line in an automobile factory. But instead of a car of the latest model,

Left: The switchboard off-stage from which all lights are controlled according to cue.

Center: "Watch that seam!" Final check-up before entrance on the stage.

Right: "Notice again the long torso line giving the extended waist effect," says the commentator who interprets and explains the features of each costume to the audience.



a perfectly groomed woman is turned out in an incredibly few minutes.

Around the walls of the crowded room runs a narrow wooden shelf beneath which is another shelf holding what seems hundreds of shoes. The models seated in front of the shelf and the mirrors on it wear white satin slips—tailored and perfectly fitted. The girls have been on hand for some time having their hair dressed in the beauty salon and it is protected now by brown mesh nets. Their make-up has been

(Continued on Page 26)



35.03 MILES PER IMPERIAL GALLON IN OFFICIAL ECONOMY TEST!

*It beats all other cars  
in money-saving*

# STUDEBAKER CHAMPION

PRICES BEGIN AT  
**\$919**

for a Champion coupe, delivered at factory, Walkerville. Prices subject to change without notice.

PRICED ON A LEVEL WITH THE 3 OTHER  
LARGE-SELLING LOWEST PRICE CARS!



THOUSANDS of delighted owners acclaim this money-saving, smartly styled Studebaker Champion as the most successful new car in 10 years. It saves you 10% to 25% on gasoline—brings a top trade-in price. See and drive this Champion now. Find out how greatly this luxurious Champion excels in restful riding, in sure-footed safety and handling ease. Use your present car as part payment. Easy terms.

### THREE STUDEBAKERS BEAT ALL OTHER CARS

in official gas economy competition Under A.A.A. supervision, Studebaker's 3 great 1940 cars, with low-extra-cost overdrive, finished 1-2-3 in the Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Sweepstakes. The Studebaker Champion averaged 35.03, the Studebaker Commander 29.66 and the Studebaker President 28.08 miles per Imperial gallon.

*"So Doc swaps me  
the kid's measles for a  
carbon-and-valve job..."*

(BASED ON ACTUAL EXPERIENCE)



1. Dr. Henderson and I have a working agreement. He doctors my family and I keep his car healthy. So last month I do a first-class carbon-and-valve job to pay for his taking care of my boy's measles. Later I take the kid around to him for a final check-up and I'm much relieved to hear he is now O.K. But then Doc says:

2. "Bill, I don't like to mention it, but my car doesn't seem to run much better than it did before." Now that makes me feel pretty bad. I had tuned-up his motor the very best I knew how—considering the kind of gasoline he had in the tank. So I figured I'd better tell him the facts—and we went out to his car.



3. "Doc," I says, "I know your car isn't running 100 per cent...but it's the best you can expect from that gas you've been buying lately." "Gasoline's gasoline, isn't it?" he asks. "What's that got to do with it?" So I explain:



4. "Every car has a spark adjustment that controls performance. High anti-knock gasoline allows an advance setting for more power and mileage. Inferior gasoline requires a retard setting to prevent 'knock'... See this chart?"

→ → The higher the anti-knock quality of gasoline...the farther your mechanic can advance the spark toward maximum power (without "knock" or "ping")...and the better the performance of your car.

### HERE ARE THE SIGNS OF IMPROVED GASOLINE

**BETTER**—This sign on a pump means that lead (tetraethyl) has been added to the gasoline to improve its anti-knock quality. More than three-fourths of all the motor fuel sold today in the United States and Canada is "lead" gasoline.

**BEST**—The "Ethyl" emblem means that: The gasoline contains enough lead (tetraethyl) for highest anti-knock, is your dealer's finest grade of motor fuel and your engine's spark can be advanced closest to the point of maximum power and economy.

5. Doc reads it carefully. "You mean the better the gas, the better my car?" he asks. "Absolutely correct, Doc," I answer. "You go fill your car's tank with the best gasoline and then let me reset the spark. You'll see plenty of difference!"

6. "You're the doctor, Bill!" Doc tells me now. "My engine has plenty of pep these days and it runs so quiet I need a stethoscope to hear it!"...But what of your car, reader? Look at the chart above again. It's good medicine!

*The better the gas—  
the better your car!*

TUNE IN EVERY MONDAY NIGHT—Tony Martin, Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra, featured on "Tune-Up Time" over coast-to-coast network, Columbia Broadcasting System.

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION, manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline

## MUSICAL EVENTS

### Some Fresh Sensations

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE first half of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's concert last week was of a routine order, but after the intermission Sir Ernest MacMillan stirred his audience with fresh sensations. Weber's Overture to "Der Freischütz," melodious and familiar, is by no means so easy as it sounds. It is full of tricky little wind passages that abound in pitfalls; and at one point the horns went flat. Tchaikovsky's last Symphony, the "Pathétique" is one of those works which a conductor is obligated to play at least once during the season, and Sir Ernest did his duty in a way that left no suspicion that the task might be irksome. For my own part I must admit to being "fed up" with this particular work after at least forty hearings. Its anti-climax when, after stirring out heroic sentiments with his grandiose conclusion to the third movement, Tchaikovsky takes to sobbing and wailing, "Adagio Lamentoso," exasperates me. He should have dropped the last movement altogether or placed it earlier in the order of development. Conductor and orchestra were evidently determined to "treat the public right," and gave a splendid rendering.

That Tchaikovsky must have been a very gay fellow at times was proven by a rendering, later, of his delicious waltz from the "Serenade for Strings," played with enchanting grace and delicacy. It served as an interlude between two sparkling novelties. One was the first performance in Toronto of "Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini" for Piano and Orchestra, one

of the more recent of the works of Rachmaninoff. Piano composers, beginning with Liszt, have been able to do wonderful things with the ingenious melodies of the immortal violinist, and this work is no exception. Creating 24 Variations, Rachmaninoff has built a vast structure, wonderful in detail and as fascinating as Joseph's coat of many colors;—a musical fabric as rich as a Persian carpet.

It demands a soloist of rare virtuosity, and such is the Polish pianist, Mieczyslaw Munz, heard after an absence of eight years. His style has matured; the freshness and energy which inspired his listeners in 1932 have been retained; added thereto is a mastery command over his instrument. His touch is beautiful alike in powerful climaxes and scintillant pianissimo passages. His whole interpretation was glamorous and stimulating. The orchestral part is important and difficult also, and all participants shared equal honors.

The final number was the most talked-of composition heard in America during the past year, Jaromir Weinberger's Variations and Fugue on an Old English Tune, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree." Completed just a year ago it was dedicated to John Barbirolli and the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society. It had its premiere in New York in October. The first performance in Canada was given by Dr. Douglas Clark and the Montreal Orchestra on December 17, and it was recently repeated at a Red Cross Benefit Concert in Montreal by Dr. Clark. During his brief Canadian tour, Mr. Barbirolli himself played the Fugue as an encore. The story has gone around the world of how the composer, celebrated because of "Schwanda," saw a news-reel in France showing King George VI enjoying himself at a boy's camp by leading a "motion song" set to an old English tune. He was so fascinated by the unique spectacle that he made an immediate notation of the tune, and from it developed a remarkable set of variations embodying a Czech's homage to England. Three are Elizabethan; but one of the most exhilarating gives impressions of a Scottish Pipe Band on parade. Very captivating also is the humoresque, "Mr. Weller Sr. discusses Widows with Samuel Weller Jr." The old man's accents are wonderfully typified on the bassoon.

The Women's Musical Club of Toronto makes it a rule to wind up its season annually with a concert by one or more Canadian artists. This year the able two-piano team, Gordon Hallett and Clifford Poole, were the musicians selected. Both are young men of high musicianship, brilliant execution, and satisfying tonal power. Through constant practice they have melted their gifts into a most efficient and sympathetic ensemble. One of their notable offerings was Harold Bauer's arrangement of the Bach Fantasia and Fugue in A minor, rendered with massive beauty and clarity of line. Another number of deep interest was "The Great Gate of Kiev" from Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," in which the composer essayed to give a complete picture of civic life in Southern Russia. The color and variety of the pianists was admirable. They were dazzling in attack and execution in Rachmaninoff's Tarantelle; and another stimulating novelty was Arthur Benjamin's jolly "Jamaica Rumba" composed some years before he came to reside in Canada.

### C.N.E. Scholarships

The music competitions held annually by the Canadian National Exhibition will assume larger importance this year because the management has decided to award three cash scholarships of \$500 each, in the vocal, violin and piano classes. Tuition under these scholarships may be obtained from any accredited teacher approved by the musical committee of C.N.E. Competitors will be selected in the course of the ordinary contests, and finally judged by a board of special outside adjudicators at the conclusion of the regular classes. Gold medalists of former years in the three subjects above named, will be eligible for the scholarships but must again compete in the regular classes with this year's new entries in order to receive consideration.

It is like a whisper from the past to learn of the death at 82 of Arnold Dolmetsch, forty years ago the main spirit in the revival of ancient English music and ancient instruments. Son of a piano maker in Le Mans, France, he was educated at Brussels and took up his father's trade. It led him back to the harpsichord and the virginals. Making his home in England he brought to light forgotten works of rare beauty, notably those of Matthew Locke. At one time he toured America and gave concerts of old music assisted by his wife and a pupil, Kathleen Salmon. Even of late years he gave festivals of old music at Haslemere, Surrey, where he long resided. The movement he started was most potential and has influenced modern recital programs in a wide degree. George Moore drew his portrait in his musical novel "Evelyn Innes," in which Dolmetsch figures as the father of the heroine, though he never had a daughter who became a prima donna.

### PERFECT YOUR FRENCH in Hospitable French Canada!

McGill University  
FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL  
June 27 - August 9

The McGill Summer School is a long established School. Its courses of study are of university standard for undergraduates, teachers, and graduate students who are working for the McGill M.A. degree; others qualified to take the courses are welcome. Certificates show equivalent semester hours for university credit.

Co-educational. Residence in new Douglas Hall, French staff, French alone spoken at all times. Conversation and practical work with the language in a natural French atmosphere. Fee (tuition, board and lodging), \$180.00.

Write today for booklet—See 'v', French Summer School, McGill University, Montreal, Can. Address Dept. C.



...At America's  
Most Beautiful  
All-Year Resort!

Here there's every inducement to get out-of-doors—and stay there! Golf—riding—tennis—the list is so long that the day is too short for you to enjoy them all! But despite giving you far more for its rates, this resort is far from being the most expensive. Write for reservations.

*The Greenbrier Hotel*  
L. R. JOHNSON, GENERAL MANAGER  
**WHITE SULPHUR  
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# THE FILM PARADE

## Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Ehrlich

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT IS the motivation of "Swiss Family Robinson" that goes wrong right from the start. Obviously Father Robinson shouldn't have been running off to a desert island to escape from Napoleon. He should have been trying to get away from Mrs. Robinson.

Napoleon himself, though no lover of islands, would have been a far better companion than Mother Robinson (Edna Best). Right from the beginning of the adventure she sulks, shirks and reproaches. It's "I told you so" when the storm breaks at sea, and "Now I don't love you any more" when Francis, the Robinson youngest, falls into a weasel trap, and "It's all your fault" when a hurricane carries away their tree-top home.

All this is the strangest opposition to current screen-trends. Movie matrons simply don't behave that way. They are staunch and resourceful and their spirits soar above every adversity. "I have you dear, and the children, that's all that matters," Mrs. Hardy would have said bravely as they landed dripping and exhausted on the island shore. Mrs. Ehrlich would have got them all dry, then rolled up her sleeves and whisked up an ostrich egg omelet, six servings, before you could say Swiss Family Robinson. "Can't nobody lick us!" Ma Joad would have cried, high-heartedly chopping up the spinet to feed the beacon flame on the headland.

But not Mother Robinson. From the first she hasn't the faintest sympathy with that fanatical out-door type Father Robinson. She mopes, she criticizes, she is frantically incompetent. She prepares, reluctantly, horrible messes for her family to eat and bursts into tears when they can't pretend to like it. When Father Robinson almost drowns himself rescuing her spinet she rewards him with three bars from a minor Nineteenth Century composer then bursts into tears again and rushes away. She nags good Father Robinson interminably to build a boat to carry her back to civilization. And before it's over you feel that the only logical treatment for Mother Robinson would be to put her in the boat and set her adrift with no provisioning except her own cooking.

As it is, however, the family adore her. Every day is Mother's Day on Robinson Island. They pet her and spoil her and strew her pillow with tropical flowers. "I never knew a woman could be beautiful when she is busy," whispers Ernest to Fritz, watching her picking vaguely and petulantly at a spinning-wheel. Father Robinson prepares her a wonderful shore dinner, complete with turtle soup and sea-food and she merely picks at it. He runs her up a cozy bungalow from a few left-overs from the ship; and she loathes it. She's a lady from first to last, and though she finally abandons her Madame Recamier gowns and earrings for a striped rayon shirt and antelope slacks she doesn't pretend to like it for a minute. And when at the end she refuses rescue and decides, cheerlessly, to stay with Father Robinson on his island, you know she will never stop reminding him of her sacrifices to the end of her days.

She should, of course, have had a baby. It would have taken her mind off herself besides bringing the story into line with current screen trends which run to primitive accouchements with an accompaniment of hurricane and lightning. (Father Robinson could have handled the situation—along with his knowledge of skin-tanning, fall-planting, animal-husbandry, ship-building, wool-carding etc., he had undoubtedly a good smattering of obstetrics.) As it is, very little happens beyond the initial shipwreck, the hurricane and a rather startling close-up of the hairs on Freddie Bartholomew's chest. In between these surprises the Robinson males (Thomas Mitchell, Freddy Bartholomew, Tim Holt and Terry Kilbourne) carry on cheerfully, constructively and not too excitingly, doing their best to develop their island resources and raise Mother Robinson's low spirits.

WHAT a different picture Mrs. Ehrlich (Ruth Gordon) presents. When Dr. Ehrlich proposes to give up his hospital job and start empty-handed on a life-time of research, she says cheerfully to go ahead and never mind the milk-bill. She bakes him the best potato pancakes in Europe. No matter how tired or afflicted she is, she will sit up all night if he wants her to, playing waltzes on the old square piano. She never criticizes, never grumbles, never says "I told you so," except when he succeeds.

The rest of the picture is more unfamiliar screen material. It is a sober but genuinely absorbing account of the work of the German scientist which culminated in the discovery of arsenical treatment for syphilis. (No hedging here; Dr. Ehrlich comes right out with the word itself in the middle of a dinner-party.)

The story makes use of the usual conflicts between the great man and his skeptical confreres. Whether or not these are justified by biography doesn't matter much since they sup-

port dramatic interest without at any time obscuring the absorbing central theme. Edward G. Robinson, as Dr. Ehrlich, is sensibly satisfied to portray a great man without any of a great man's mannerisms. It is a fine solid performance, but he is overshadowed at moments by Albert Basserman, a German newcomer to Hollywood, who as Dr. Koch is able to portray a great man, mannerisms and all.

## THEATRE

### Crime Play

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"LADIES in Retirement" will remind you inevitably of "Night Must Fall." It has the same mood and the same pathological overtones. The central situations are closely analogous, and the authors employ the same trick of holding the attention not to the crime itself, but to its extraordinary effect on all the characters involved.

"Night Must Fall" had the advantage of precedence. "Ladies in Retirement" is a better play, more cunningly and minutely contrived, more convincing and imaginative in its characterizations. Here again a rich elderly woman is murdered in a lonely country house. The murder takes place, on stage, at the end of Act I. From that point on, the

murderess (Flora Robson) becomes the story's victim, played upon by conscience, terror, the diabolical mental torturings of a blackmailing nephew (Patrick O'Moore) and the whispered betrayals of two wonderfully lunatic sisters.

The first act is a little slow, or perhaps merely thorough in establishing the necessary premises. But once the central situation is made clear the play mounts steadily with a quite extraordinary effect of cumulative terror. And it is beautifully acted—so beautifully that it is hard to tell whether the atmosphere of brooding malevolence lies in the play itself or in the performance of its cast. Flora Robson plays the hag-ridden murderess with stern competence, but she has one magnificent scene of recognition and collapse in the final act. It is Estelle Winwood, however, as a sort of elderly and very peculiar Ophelia, who gives the play its disturbing quality; though her sister (Jessamine Newcombe) who collects driftwood, shells and dead birds for the living room contributes almost everything but the familiar touch. The whole thing, including the disposal of the corpse in an old unused wall oven, is unusual in the highest degree. While "Ladies in Retirement" is one of those plays where every trick is played right out in plain sight, the tricks themselves are wonderfully expert, and no less effective because you are as much aware of the foresight as of the effect.

NEXT week the attraction at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, will be the English farce, "Worth a Million," with Charley Chase, Nita Naldi, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright Jr.

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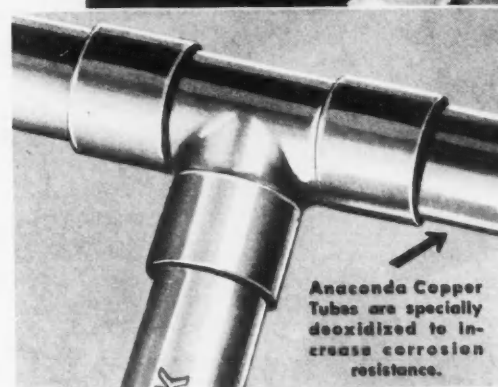
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## Horror With Music

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

SOME weeks ago in writing of a famous theatrical assassin, Sweeney Todd, the Demon Barber, I mentioned another sanguinary theatrical concoction, "Maria Martin" or "The Murder in the Red Barn." So far as England is concerned it proved a hardy perennial. Not longer than 15 years ago it was "packing 'em in" at the ancient Elephant and Castle Theatre in South East London. Moreover, as performed by barnstorming companies traveling with a "set-up," it was a favorite in the small industrial towns of England for many decades. In Canadian towns sixty years ago it used to be done in a similarly economic manner.

Possibly many readers do not know what a "set-up" is. Nowadays when we have pocket battle-ships it might well be called a "pocket stage" production. It consisted of scenery painted on both sides to represent different scenes, that could be folded up and carried in an ordinary wagon from place to place, to be set up in small halls. In glancing over a prompt book of "Maria Martin" vouched for by H. Chance Newton, who, as a lad, before the days of typewriters, served as a play copyist, I was reminded that a phrase which we have heard every day since war began, "Black Out," is an old theatrical term. It was the cue to stage managers to extinguish all lights, for a scene to be played in complete darkness. I have no doubt

that the prompt book of William Gillette's famous play "Sherlock Holmes," the most exciting episode of which is played in darkness, is marked "Black Out." The interest of the script of "Maria Martin" partly lies in the "light cues" and "music cues" devised to intensify suspense and horror.

FEW who use the term, "melodrama," pause to realize how it came to be used to describe plays of an unusually emotional and sensational order. They were, in fact, so called because music was used to intensify incidents and dialogue. Music cues played a very important part in Sir Henry Irving's august productions of "The Bells" and "The Lyons Mail" and was essential in the old "ten-twenty-and-thirty" theatres devoted exclusively to sensational crime plays.

There died within the past year or two a veteran member of the Musical Protective Association, W. J. Obernier, who forty years ago was orchestral director of the old Toronto Opera House. He was internationally famous among purveyors of melodrama, because of the verve with which he could make his fiddle tremble and groan, when the villain dragged the heroine out to kill her. Electric light is a comparatively modern adjunct of the drama, but limelight or magnesium light goes a long way back, and with red,

green and blue screens was freely used to make lurid episodes more lurid and direct attention to individual performers. "He loves the limelight," so often used to describe a public figure who seeks front page attention in the press, is a phrase of purely theatrical origin.

IN directions for the ruddy tale of "Maria Martin," gruesome music and red limelight are lavishly called upon. The story happened to have been based on an actual crime, of a not unfamiliar order, which occurred at Norwich, England in 1828, when a young yeoman, William Corder, was tried and hanged for the murder in the barn of Maria Martin, a girl whom he had seduced. The record in the Newgate Calendar shows that she had already had two children by him, and that the prospect of a third was one of the motives of his crime. The main motive was, however, that he had a chance to marry another girl with some money of her own, if poor Maria were put out of the way. His crime was detected before he had a chance to conceal it, and he was quickly tried and hanged. The brutality of a murder committed by a supposedly respectable farmer, and the pathos of the girl's fate roused much public attention.

An odd legend, which may or may not have been true, was long quoted in theatrical anecdote. On the night of the day that Corder was publicly hanged, a touring actor was playing "Macbeth" at the Norwich Theatre. When he recited the line "Is execution yet performed on Cawdor?" a spectator in the gallery

shouted; "Yes, of course: I saw him gibbeted this morning."

THE story of Maria Martin quickly found its way to the theatre in various versions with embellishments according to the taste of the Nickle-bys who were purveying text for the many companies of the Crummles type, which at that time toured rural England. A more elaborate play, preserved by Chance Newton, became a favorite in the lesser theatres of London, where a little later the grim story of Sweeney Todd obtained such a following. In this version Maria was a little purer than reality, and had had but one child, obtained under promise of marriage. The villainy of Corder was augmented by the charge that he had poisoned this child, while apparently retaining the young mother's affections. Action was further augmented, and Corder's lethal purpose whetted, by having Maria reveal William's true character to her rival. In this stage transformation Maria was as traditionally "dumb" as the average melodramatic heroine of an older day. She had plenty of warnings to stay away from the Red Barn. One was a "Gypsy's warning," a familiar occurrence in old plays; and her mother also had a dream in which she saw her daughter slain. The barn is described as "haunted"; shunned even in daylight; but Maria nevertheless went there at night enticed by Corder's promise that he would take her to London and marry her.

Scene V of the script is "Interior of the Red Barn" and the direction reads "Red mediums and red limelight from each side of the stage to give the red interior. Weird music,

*agitato forte* to open scene. Clock strikes 9 at finish of music;—or let music be very *piano*." In the ensuing episodes long "asides" help to tell the story. Corder comes on to await his victim, and talks to the audience about the other girl; "My love for Celia Malcolm is so intense that I would go through fire and water to make her mine. Yet there is a yawning gulf that divides us. . . Maria Martin. She is the stumbling block that bars my way to marrying Celia. Shall I allow this woman to stand in my way of happiness and riches? No, a thousand times, No. I must find a means of silencing her tongue forever. ALIVE she's a menace to my marriage. DEAD (pause) I have nothing to FEAR!"

"Will she never come? Perhaps her parents have persuaded her to forgo her journey. (Goes to door and listens). No sign of her in the distance, nor can I hear a sound of a person crossing the fields. Oh! Has the devil forewarned me when I most need his aid? (A fiendish laugh is heard). God in Heaven! What was that? The fiend is with me. . . She is approaching. The victim is walking to her doom!" (Music like a shriek and a fierce howl of wind).

THE dialogue between Corder and Maria after she arrives (in boy's clothes) is grandiose. She is quickly told that he is not going to marry her. She learns the sad truth that she is a "yawning gulf." Corder says: "Do you imagine for one moment that a man of my temperament ever forgives the loss of the only woman I ever loved? I feel that I could kill you where you stand for bringing that about."

Maria is now in real fear and indulges in a frantic "aside." "O God in Heaven, why did I ever come to such a place to hear cruel words from the lips of the man I love? Why did I not obey the Gypsy's warning? How her words stand out before me in flaming letters, 'Go to your chamber and lock yourself within it. . . For your very soul's sake, take no journey tonight, for there is death at the end of it!' I laughed at her words of ill-omen. My God why did I not take her warning?"

Corder: "What is to be,—will be. 'Tis your fate to die here tonight." (Crash of chords).

She implores him to spare her and to "think of the old days;" but Corder is adamant: "It cannot be! You hold my sworn pledge to make you my wife. You also know that I caused the death of your child by poison. Once free you would denounce me! Death is the only way of silencing your tongue forever!"

It is at this point that Maria becomes quite different from the average weak sister of melodrama. She is transformed into a wild cat, and puts up quite a battle. She draws a fancy dagger from her hair (though in boy's clothes) and stabs him in the face with the words; "If I am to die you will bear the marks of my vengeance to your grave." Whereat he naturally replies "That blow has sealed your Doom."

Maria is not through. She runs for a spade which is handy and knocks him down (to furious music). But he is quickly on his feet again and overpowering her, stabs her with the fancy dagger. Then he cries "Dead. . . Dead. . . and I am FREE! FREE! To remove all traces of my crime I'll fire the Red Barn." But a witness is at hand,—a comic gypsy chicken thief named Benjy. Another fight occurs which ends in the comedian standing over Corder with spade raised over his head and shouting "Maybe you'd like to murder ME like yon POOR GIRL!" (Quick curtain drop; Hurried Music).

From time immemorial audiences have liked fights on the stage; a fact of which Shakespeare was well aware; and the double one in the Red Barn was a real thriller. There ensues another gruesome scene in Corder's prison cell on the night before he is hanged. For this the directions are, "green limelight mediums and weird tremolo music to open." Corder awakens from a sleep, and relates a terrible dream in which he has enacted the murder all over again,—and then some. He saw himself digging his victim's grave and burying her; "But in spite of all my work with the spade, the hand of the dead woman wormed its way up through the soil with finger pointing to me as her murderer. . . turn which way I would I could not escape that pointing hand." Sobs. (Music tremolo).

A TRANSPARENCY in the back drop was a familiar device in even the cheapest theatres a century ago. Its most famous use of it is in Gounod's opera "Faust," when Mephisto shows the old scholar a vision of Marguerite, whereupon with agitated whiskers he grabs for a quill and signs on the dotted line. After the dream scene in "Maria Martin," the prompt book announces; "During this speech the lights go down to a Black Out, and vision of Maria shows through back wall in cloth painted to be used as transparency. Corder on seeing vision screams and buries face in hands. After another Black Out, comes a tableau of Corder on the scaffold, with the hangman by his side; and the apparition of Maria still visible. The final direction is "Weird Music all through this scene until end." Verily the play is "unco' gash" as the Scots would say.

THE fame of "Maria Martin," or "The Murder in the Red Barn" was not confined to England. Some time after the Norwich crime a somewhat similar murder occurred in France, and bearing in mind the English play Adolphe d'Ennery, a Paris playwright made a version which he called "The Red Farm; or The Well of St. Marie." In the French version the murderer was not caught immediately but had time to throw the body of the girl down a disused well. Next morning a search for the victim took place and she was found to be still alive. Her rescuer was a former lover, and when brought to the surface she recovered sufficiently to accuse her assailant who immediately stabbed himself and fell dead at her feet. The curtain fell on general rejoicing and the incidental music took the form of wedding bells. This French version was re-translated into English, and, with its happy ending won some acceptance, although playgoers in the main preferred the most ghastly original. Adolphe d'Ennery was a more important personage than any body else who had to do with the ill-fated Maria, for he later wrote "Don Caesar de Bazan" and "The Two Orphans," French romantic plays which remained popular in the American theatre for half a century. The latter even got into the silent movies. His name still survives in the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera House; for he was one of the librettists of Gounod's "Faust". Though he dropped the transparency from his version of the Maria Martin drama, he brought it back in the first act of that lyric masterpiece.

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# ART AND ARTISTS

## Interesting Exhibition of Canadiana

AN INTERESTING exhibition of Canadiana has just opened at the Royal Ontario Museum.

Consisting of engravings, lithographs, maps and letters, the exhibition is on an indefinite loan to the Museum owing to the generosity of Dr. Sigmund Samuel, L.L.D. Dr. Samuel, one of the Directors of the Board, has been a considerable benefactor of the Museum, contributing heavily to the Chinese Library and the Sturge Collection of Greek vases. To house this new collection a special wing had to be erected, and was finished only within the last few weeks. The new wing and exhibition were originally to have been opened by Lord Tweedsmuir; the public is now admitted, but the wing will be officially opened later on.

There are many topographical engravings, including views of Quebec, Halifax and Toronto. The most unusual is a group of Quebec views done entirely from his imagination by a German, Francis Xavier Habermann. There is, for example, a "Prospekt von der unteren Stadt in Quebec gegen St. Laurent Fluss" which is quite unlike any view of the Basse Ville you have ever seen. There are one or two Kriehoff lithographs, and the well known and amusing series "A Picnic in Montmorency" by "A.K." Also on view are original letters of George III, 17th and 18th century maps, various examples of early U.S. paper currency, and an engraving of Benjamin West's "Death of General Wolfe", the original of which is now in the National Gallery of Canada at Ottawa.

There is as yet no catalogue, but the collection is admirably housed, well lit and displayed, and is a welcome addition to the Museum's rapidly growing list of Canadiana. May we hope that the time will soon come when the same generous treatment will be accorded the collection of Paul Kane paintings? At present they are crowded together in one room in the basement, and it's almost impossible to see them properly.

THE small exhibition of American painting which was recently seen in Eastern Canada is to be only a prelude to a much larger exhibition which the National Gallery has arranged in co-operation with the Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency of the United States. The exhibition is expected to open in Ottawa during April and will consist of a selection of mural designs, sculpture models, full size cartoons, completed murals and sculpture which have been executed under the program of the Section of Fine Arts by American artists.

Every public building that goes up in the U.S. now has one per cent. of its cost allotted by law to decoration. This decoration usually takes the form of murals and sculpture, designed by local artists and dealing with local history, and development. The competitions for these designs are entirely anonymous; the competitors are not even allowed to sign their work. Under the direction of Mr. Edward Bruce, Director of the Section of Fine Arts, scores of public buildings throughout the U.S. have been decorated within the past few years. This exhibition, which has been on view at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., will probably comprise some 450 characteristic examples.

It's to be hoped that the showing will stimulate our own Federal Government to give thought to a project along similar lines. The divorce of art from industry has been pretty complete in this country, and this would seem one excellent way of bridging the gap between them.

AN EXPERIMENT that has proved well worth while is the series of small group showings which the Toronto Art Gallery has been holding in the Print Room. Running into its sixth month, this series gives us, for March, Emily Carr, Lawren Harris, Fritz Brandtner and Charles Comfort. These four well-known Canadian painters carry great weight, and would undoubtedly carry even more in this showing if it weren't so badly overcrowded. You notice this particularly in the case of Miss Carr, an artist whose surging rhythmic approach needs a good deal of elbow room. Miss Carr's mode of expression is extremely personal; there is perhaps no other Canadian artist who transforms the subject to such an extent in the crucible of his own personal experience. For her, the great forest cathedrals, the lush dank undergrowth and the tall mountains of British Columbia become a rushing tempest of personal emotion, barely controlled by the subtle relation of tones and an almost uncanny feeling for rhythmic design. She is one of the most exciting, and at the same time one of the least appreciated of our artists.

Fritz Brandtner is exciting too, and just as personal a painter as Miss Carr. But he secures his effect less by rhythmic movement than by the use of violent primary colors which, in the hands of a less experienced painter, would sound chords of such crushing cacophony as to be almost unbearable. Even as it is, Brandtner is a painter who must be taken in small doses to be appreciated. His bold decorative compositions, pulled almost red-hot from the furnace, need to be seen

BY GRAHAM McINNES

one at a time to savor the full force of their impact. A whole wall of Brandtner almost overwhelms you with its strength. And yet, on occasion, he is capable of a delicate lyric approach that is at once sweet and strong.

The wisdom of grouping Miss Carr and Brandtner together is amply justified when you turn to the opposite wall. For Harris and Comfort are as severe a pair of disciplinarians as are their colleagues expressionists. The cool abstractions of Harris are marvels of precise ordering, and they have the strange beauty and the strange mysticism of man alone before the forces of a gigantic and quite impersonal Nature. Looking at these simple and majestic renderings of northern crags and glaciers, seas and icebergs, you sense the severe detachment which leads to such austere portraits as the Art Gallery's "Salem Bland." Harris may lose a certain warmth and benignity in painting as he does, but he achieves a calm and an order that are scarcely of this earth.

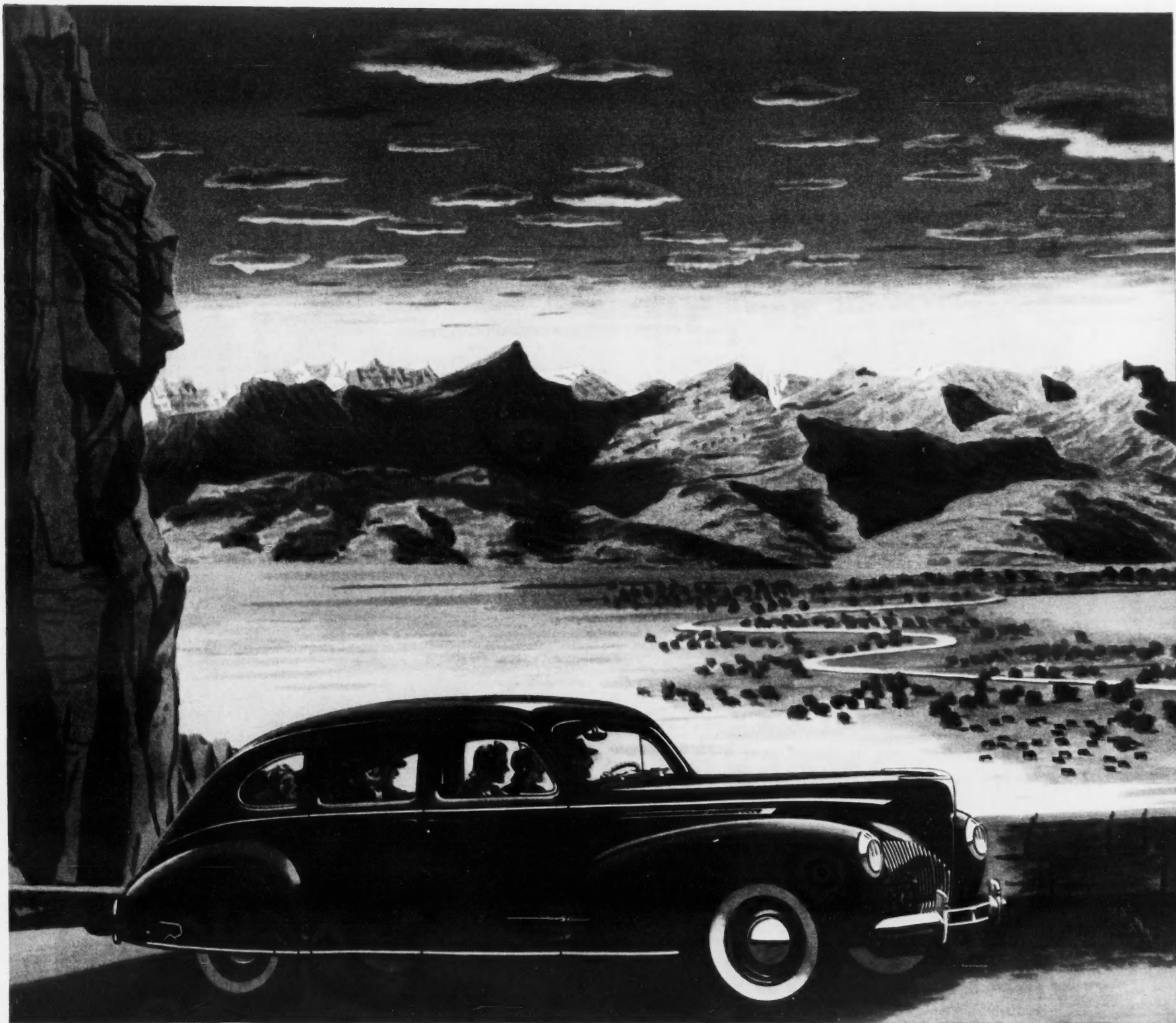
Harris, for instance, could never, I think, attain to that mixture of cool detachment and warm understanding which marks Comfort's "Young Canadian"—still one of his finest works. On the other hand, Comfort's portraits have an element of caricature in them which is absent in the work of Harris. Both men meet on the common ground of simplified landscape. But whereas Harris deliberately selects simple massive formations for his inspiration—selects, as it were, subjects which are already abstract—Comfort simplifies subjects originally more complex. The result is extremely dramatic. But sometimes you feel that he simplifies for effect rather than because of an intuitive understanding of the skeletal structure of his subject. In "Lake Superior Village," though, this is not the case.

Mr. and Mrs. Horatio E. J. Amyot of Montreal, who are spending the season at Miami Beach, Florida, are staying at the Hampton Court Hotel.

Miss Mary Arkell of Vancouver is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Gravel of Winnipeg.



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"A Memorial Window is a rich contribution to the beauty of a church."

THE warm glow of a stained glass window is more than mere beauty; more than an expression of craftsmen's art.

It is *life and light* in a memorial—a permanent living tribute to the honored dead.

To secure the worthy execution of so precious a memento, consult the Hobbs Stained Glass Studios. Their guild of European-trained craftsmen have to their credit many of the finest examples of stained glass work in Canada.

### Hobbs

STAINED GLASS STUDIOS

54 DUKE ST. - TORONTO

William Meikle, Art Director

## THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

### The Fifth Estate

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE STORY OF ADVERTISING IN CANADA: A Chronicle of Fifty Years, by H. E. Stephenson and Carlton McNaught. Ryerson. \$3.50.

EDMUND BURKE, surveying the England of his day gave to the press the title "fourth estate," an auxiliary governing force to balance the three established estates of lords, clergy and commons. There has arisen in our time an additional force, which though identified with the press is independent in its functions, a fifth estate; Advertising, Publicity, Propaganda,—whatever you choose to call it. Its media goes far beyond mere newspaper advertisement into other forms of communication. As the authors of the volume under review point out, the barber's pole, the wooden Indian, were originally designed as advertising.

Advertising, though it uses the newspapers as a channel is entirely different in its functions from the press, as Burke understood it. For Advertising, only incidentally seeks to mould opinion; its purpose is to create and stimulate habits. To spur masses of people into using certain foods, drinking certain liquors, wearing certain types of clothing, patronizing certain

establishments;—in short to drive them along certain grooves; that is the mission of Advertising. And in the past fifty years it has become more and more a formidable factor in the lives of all of us. Perhaps it serves a benign purpose; it thrives in a rarefied air of optimism, even about funerals. Part of its mission is to persuade the folk of today that they are more intelligent, lucky, and comfortable than their fathers and their grandfathers. Look carefully at the advertisements in any up-to-date publication if you wish to find out what I mean. Soon you will find something revealing what "saps" our progenitors were. Their habits in purchasing were different; therefore inferior. Marketing methods have changed,—invariably for the better, and so on.

Moreover Advertising since it has developed from an instinct into a "science" must embrace habit-changing as well as habit-forming. A million consumers having been herded into one grove, must at intervals be switched off into another; and this process demands special gifts of wizardry in the exponents of the art. Altogether publicity is a very fascinating sport.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

ONE WEEK BEGINNING

MON. MAR. 18

MATS.: GOOD FRIDAY and SATURDAY

THE HILARIOUS ENGLISH FARCE

## WORTH A MILLION

BY VERNON SYLVAIN

CHARLEY CHASE ★ TAYLOR HOLME ★ COBINA WRIGHT, JR.  
JOYCE ARLING ★ PAT. C. FLICK ★ NITA NALDI

Produced by Halliday and Kenley

Eves. 50c. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50; Mat. Fri.-Sat.: 50c. \$1.00, \$1.50

THE story of Advertising in relation to the Canadian social and economic structure is related with delightful ease and impartiality by the authors of this book. They are specially qualified by the fact that both are identified with the senior publicity institution of Canada, the McKim Advertising Agency, founded in 1891 by the late Anson McKim, a man of brilliant initiative, born near Napanee, Ont., in 1854. McKim when little more than 20 joined the staff of the Toronto Mail (founded in 1872) a newspaper of remarkable vigor and enterprise. When in 1878 McKim was sent to Montreal to obtain advertisements for the Mail, he discovered that his work would be facilitated if he were able to quote the rates and coverage of other Ontario newspapers. With the co-operation of the late Thomas W. Dyas, for many years advertising manager of the Mail and an honored figure in the history of Canadian publishing, the nucleus of an advertising agency was formed, which in time attained vast international scope. McKim's enterprise

was co-incident with similar developments in the United States, and as the years went on rival institutions in Canada grew from small beginnings into national institutions. One of the authors of this book, H. E. Stephenson, no longer in harness, was a member of McKim's original staff in 1891. The other, Carlton McNaught, who was but three years old in 1891, won distinction as a writer before taking up advertising as a profession. The book is a combination of Mr. Stephenson's historical knowledge and Mr. McNaught's distinguished literary gifts.

In Canada the development of Advertising as a science has synchronized with the development of Canadian industry which began after the adoption of the National Policy in 1878. The authors realized that their history must also be an economic history of the period covered and the debt, unlabored way in which this phase is entwined in their story is one of the book's chief merits. Just when McKim was launching his enterprise, revolutionary things were happening in the newspaper industry; mechanical developments like the linotype machine, the fast rotary press, and the production of newsprint paper from woodpulp, made possible the cheap and rapid production of large newspapers. Opportunely advertising science and co-operation, embodied in the modern type of agency, arrived to fill the pages of the enlarged newspaper with display publicity, and render its permanent existence possible.

The countless craft processes which have gone to the making of newspapers and periodicals, since display advertising became a factor in the life of the press, are sketched with fascinating lucidity and detail. Other vehicles of publicity like the bill board, the pamphlet, the picture card, and radio broadcasting are not neglected. The interest of the book is intensified by the wealth of its illustrations, showing the contrast between past and present. The relation of publicity to merchandising is particularly exemplified in the unlimited development of branded package commodities. For instance when this reviewer as a boy was sent to the corner store for a pound of starch or a pound of black tea he was served with a scoop-shovel out of a drawer. Today the child is sent to buy a specific package of the commodity desired. The names of the brands are impressed on the housewife by display advertising. In these pages with their hundreds of illustrations we realize the extent to which advertising impinges on every phase of human taste and habit, from the cradle to the grave.

Among the manifold virtues of this book is its impartiality. It attempts no apologies for the vulgarity and violations of modesty involved in much modern advertising; it contents itself with presenting the facts of a stupendous development, in complete and graphic detail.

### Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

MRS. AGATHA CHRISTIE has written three or four of the best detective stories that have been produced since Conan Doyle ceased producing, and a dozen or so of the worst. Her latest, "And Then There Were None" (Dodd Mead, \$2.25), is one of her best, though it is not a detective story but a mystery. It is what might be called—using the phrase for the first time in our life—a *tour de force*. It reminds us somewhat of the story of the boy who was taken to Brooklyn bridge to see the spot where Steve Brodie jumped off. "Jumped off?" echoed the lad in great disappointment. "I thought he jumped over it." Well, Mrs. Christie does not actually jump over the bridge, but it might be contended that she jumped up on it. She achieves the next to impossible in bafflement and reasonable explanation at the end. It is a tremendously exciting book, the reader watching Mrs. Christie rather than the characters when he understands what she is attempting. When the history of the detective story craze is written a hundred years hence, "And Then There Were None" will be mentioned. . . "The Criminal C.O.D." by Phoebe Atwood Taylor (George McLeod, \$2.25), seems to us one of the best of the Ascy Mayo Cape Cod stories. It is miles better than its immediate predecessor, "Banbury Bog," for the old sleuth behaves more like a man of intelligence and character than the comic figure he has tended to become. It is worth reading. . . So is "The French Key" by Frank Gruber (Oxford, \$2.25). It is of the hard-boiled type and introduces a pair of amateur detectives who are book salesmen in office hours. We hope to meet them again by which time Mr. Gruber will no doubt have discovered that if you want to hiss you have to use a sibilant.

THE MEDICAL CAREER, by Harvey Cushing, McClelland & Stewart, \$2.75. The collected papers of the late author of "From a Surgeon's Journal" and "The Life of Sir William Osler."

"A United War Effort is the heartfelt desire of every loyal Canadian. To this great cause I pledge myself."

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

### If you wish—

- ✓ A vigorous war effort by a United Canada
- ✓ Continued close co-operation with Great Britain and France
- ✓ Maximum effort — minimum waste
- ✓ No profiteering in munitions and supplies
- ✓ Prices controlled in the interests of consumers
- ✓ Agriculture planned for justice to the producers
- ✓ The best brains enlisted in your service
- ✓ Experience, energy and foresight at the helm

✓ **VICTORY**  
and a United Canada  
speaking at the Peace-table



# FORWARD WITH MACKENZIE KING



## Just Published!

OXFORD PAMPHLETS  
ON WORLD AFFAIRSC5. Canada and the  
Second World War.  
By C. P. Stacey.25. War Finance in  
Britain.  
By Geoffrey Crowther.26. The Naval Role in  
Modern Warfare.  
By Admiral Sir Herbert  
RichmondOver One Million Copies  
of This Series Sold!

PRICE 10¢ EACH

**EASTER  
Excursions**  
(Round Trip Fares  
from Toronto)  
Canadian Funds

MARCH 21-22

\$27.04	★ IN PULLMANS
\$22.09	IN COACHES

**To ATLANTIC CITY  
WASHINGTON  
or NEW YORK**

\$30.14	★ IN PULLMANS
\$24.74	IN COACHES

**To NEW YORK  
and ATLANTIC CITY**  
★ Plus Pullman Fare

RETURN LIMIT  
New York 21 Days; Atlantic City  
and Washington 16 Days  
Liberal Stopovers returning

For further information, tickets and  
reservations, apply to H. E. HEAL,  
(Room 606) 69 Yonge Street, Toronto.  
Phone Elgin 7220, or C. P. Ry. Agents.

Pennsylvania Railroad

**Mothersills**  
SEASICK REMEDY  
Quickly Relieves  
Travel Sickness

## THE BOOKSHELF

## Wilderness Wife Afloat

BY PENELOPE WISE

THREE'S A CREW, by Kathrene Pinkerton. McClelland &amp; Stewart. \$3.

IF YOU have not read "Wilderness Wife," the book to which "Three's a Crew" is the sequel, run, don't walk to your nearest bookseller's (and I don't mean lending library either, for you are sure to buy it eventually). You must read it, not only for its zest and humor and freshness, but to get the cast of characters of the present book, and for the author's philosophy of life, if anything so full of action and adventure can be called a philosophy. "We get on faster," she says, "by trying out a scheme than by thinking about it," an attitude I find as congenial as this expression of it.

The present book is as good as its predecessor. Kathrene Pinkerton, her

old fisherman who had been the first to troll for salmon in the tide rips off Cape Flattery. Compelled by his conventional-minded sisters to make for himself a house at long last on land, he builds one as much like a ship as possible, and the description of it has something of the charm of the Peggottys' house in David Copperfield. You will like the account of the author's salmon fishing (in company with Stewart Edward White and his wife) whether you are an orthodox rod and reel fisherman, or like your reviewer, an adherent of the horse-em-in-any-old-way school of thought. There is a picture of the phosphorescence seen one wild night on Knight's Inlet that will make you want to take the next train west.

The "Yakima" was replaced later by a 60-foot cruiser, the "Triton," bought "as an investment in experience and adventure" instead of in stocks and bonds. There is something refreshingly un-literary in the attitude to their writing of this author and her husband, also a writer. They make no bones about their aim. They write to pay for a cabin in the woods, or for rebuilding their boat so as to give the



KATHRENE PINKERTON, author of  
"Three's a Crew".  
—Photo by Sonya Noskowiak.

cook (Mrs. Pinkerton) more arm and leg room in the galley.

"Three's a Crew" may not be great literature, but it's great reading. In a way it's a disturbing book. Like "You Can't Take it with You," or Maugham's "The Moon and Sixpence," it sets you to speculating as to what would happen if you cut loose and did, not the safe and comfortable job you do, but the rash, the different thing you'd like to do. "So free we seem, so fettered fast we are"—or are we?

## BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

husband, and the young daughter who was born in the Canadian wilds, decide to spend a summer cruising on the coast of British Columbia in the 36 foot "Yakima," with no knowledge of seamanship beyond that given by books, by thousands of miles of paddling in a canoe on inland waters, and by what boatmen call "water savvy," which I take to be a sort of intuitive nautical gumption. Their summer's cruise prolongs itself into seven years of voyaging up and down the coast of British Columbia and Alaska. The narrative moves briskly along, an exhilarating combination of adventure, of pleasant family life, of description of a lovely and unfamiliar land - and seascape. The cruise begins characteristically with dodging a school of sportive whales a few miles out of Seattle. A reviewer can put in his thumb and pull out a plum from any page to illustrate the wealth of incident and description. There is really material enough in the book for half a dozen books. There is the description of the house built by an

## BOOK OF THE WEEK

## For A Better World

BY EDGAR McINNIS

FOR WHAT DO WE FIGHT? by Sir Norman Angell. Mouson. \$2.00.

SIR NORMAN ANGELL is a very patient man. For a full generation he has been trying to teach us the elementary facts about international relations—facts whose truth has been underlined month after month by events which are trumpeted in headlines all over the world. And although the world has disastrously refused to learn from them, Sir Norman is still doing his best to keep them before us. "I find myself," he says without bitterness, "already struggling in the same current in which I found myself struggling in the last war, urging precisely the same arguments. The errors that we have made this last quarter of a century are not due to lack of knowledge. They are due to the failure to apply to public policy knowledge which is of universal possession, usually self-evident in the facts of daily life and experience."

In his present book he tries again to set before us the basic considerations which must govern any effort to achieve a better and more peaceful world. He is not primarily concerned with the causes which led to the war, although they are implied in much of his discussion. What he is really concerned with are the ends for which the war is being fought, and the conditions which will make possible the attainment of those ends.

What he envisages is a world in which there will be both peace and freedom, not merely for ourselves, but for all citizens of all nations. Ultimately it is a right to this elementary security for which we are fighting. "It is not a right merely to peace. It is a right to peace without complete submission and surrender." Clearly that will not be attained by a German victory. But Sir Norman suggests that we need to take definite steps to make sure that our own victory will attain it. Merely winning the war is not enough. We need to avoid the mistakes of 1918; we need to adopt a more effective policy than that of the past twenty-five years; we need not merely to enunciate, but to act upon the firm conviction that only collective action can save us from international

anarchy. That of course is something which every informed person will accept as a truism. Sir Norman makes no apology for writing truisms. The past record shows only too clearly that they still need to be stressed if nations are to be persuaded to adopt them as a practical basis of policy. Indeed, Sir Norman goes farther and suggests that Britain and France, in view of their past record, may need to give tangible guarantees to neutral opinion that they are really ready to create a new world order, and are prepared to take the necessary practical steps to bring it into being. It is in his eyes a conversion which should be proved by fruits meet for repentance.

There are in particular two things which he feels to be necessary. One is a readiness to act against an aggressor in order to preserve the rule of law, and not merely to protect our own possessions. The other is a willingness to allow other nations to share in those possessions. Sir Norman, of course, has long held the view that Britain does not really "own" the Empire in the sense of having exclusive possession; but if other countries refuse to be convinced by argument, perhaps they can be convinced by an offer of full and equal rights with Britain in all British colonies. What this practically amounts to in his ultimate scheme is the virtual admission of the western neutrals to something like Dominion status. Put in that fashion it would hardly be attractive. But with a slight change of terminology it might be made into something worth serious consideration. It is not so ambitious a scheme as Union Now, but it might offer a first step toward that ideal.

But what stamps the present volume is once more the author's talent for lucid and dispassionate discussion of fundamentals. Not all readers will agree with all his arguments, which at times must seem a trifle optimistic in their over-simplification. But even those who are familiar with his general case—and he has stated it often enough to make it widely familiar—will find that it is still fresh and stimulating in its presentation in this volume.

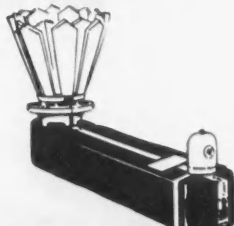
**YOW!** WHY DOESN'T  
POP GET A  
**RUUD HOT-TOP** AUTOMATIC GAS  
WATER HEATER  
—WITH A  
**MONEL TANK?**

He will now...

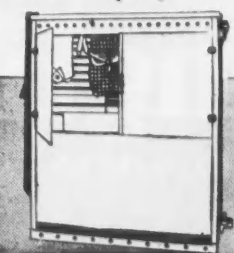
ONLY GAS can provide instant, clean, Cooking Heat



ONLY GAS can give complete heating in the home



ONLY GAS can bring June to January in clothes drying



Both for as little as... **\$2.20** A MONTH  
(exclusive of war sales tax)

"Go GAS for hot water" would be Junior's sage advice—and choose HOT-TOP to do the job.

HOT-TOP provides hot water for bathing, shaving, washing dishes, cleaning floors—hot water, any time day or night with HOT-TOP.

HOT-TOP operates automatically without any attention on your part. Controlled to produce an instant, plentiful supply of hot water HOT-TOP chases your hot water problems away for ever.

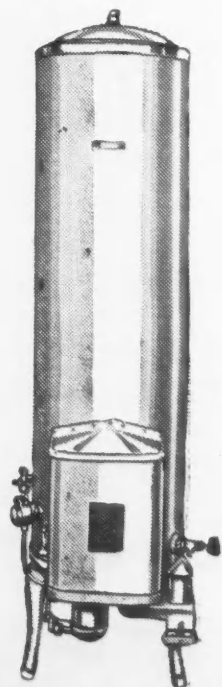
**MONEL TANK safeguards Hot Water Against Rust**

HOT-TOP'S silvery Monel tank keeps water rust-free and crystal-clear—guaranteed in writing to do so for 20 years!

**Perfect Hot Water Service Never Easier to Enjoy**

The COMBINATION RATE which includes GAS and HOT-TOP for as little as **\$2.20** a month is a popular plan. There are two others—

1. Rent a HOT-TOP—\$1 a month.
2. OWN YOUR OWN—5 years to pay



**The CONSUMERS' GAS Company**

55 ADELAIDE ST. E. 2532 YONGE ST. 732 DANFORTH AVE.

AD. 9221

MO. 3517

GL. 4643

Now—no Heater  
or Tank to Buy  
HOT-TOP under  
the COMBINA-  
TION RATE is in-  
stalled in your  
home—it's yours to  
use, with the GAS  
to serve it, for a low  
monthly amount.



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—Photo by Sonya Noskowiak.

cook (Mrs. Pinkerton) more arm and leg room in the galley.

"Three's a Crew" may not be great literature, but it's great reading. In a way it's a disturbing book. Like "You Can't Take it with You," or Maugham's "The Moon and Sixpence," it sets you to speculating as to what would happen if you cut loose and did, not the safe and comfortable job you do, but the rash, the different thing you'd like to do. "So free we seem, so fettered fast we are"—or are we?

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husband, and the young daughter who was born in the Canadian wilds, decide to spend a summer cruising on the coast of British Columbia in the 36 foot "Yakima," with no knowledge of seamanship beyond that given by books, by thousands of miles of paddling in a canoe on inland waters, and by what boatmen call "water savvy," which I take to be a sort of intuitive nautical gumption. Their summer's cruise prolongs itself into seven years of voyaging up and down the coast of British Columbia and Alaska. The narrative moves briskly along, an exhilarating combination of adventure, of pleasant family life, of description of a lovely and unfamiliar land - and seascape. The cruise begins characteristically with dodging a school of sportive whales a few miles out of Seattle. A reviewer can put in his thumb and pull out a plum from any page to illustrate the wealth of incident and description. There is really material enough in the book for half a dozen books. There is the description of the house built by an

## BOOK OF THE WEEK

## For A Better World

BY EDGAR McINNIS

FOR WHAT DO WE FIGHT? by  
Sir Norman Angell. Mussion. \$2.00.

SIR NORMAN ANGELL is a very patient man. For a full generation he has been trying to teach us the elementary facts about international relations—facts whose truth has been underlined month after month by events which are trumpeted in headlines all over the world. And although the world has disastrously refused to learn from them, Sir Norman is still doing his best to keep them before us. "I find myself," he says without bitterness, "already struggling in the same current in which I found myself struggling in the last war, urging precisely the same arguments. The errors that we have made this last quarter of a century are not due to lack of knowledge. They are due to the failure to apply to public policy knowledge which is of universal possession, usually self-evident in the facts of daily life and experience."

In his present book he tries again to set before us the basic considerations which must govern any effort to achieve a better and more peaceful world. He is not primarily concerned with the causes which led to the war, although they are implied in much of his discussion. What he is really concerned with are the ends for which the war is being fought, and the conditions which will make possible the attainment of those ends.

What he envisages is a world in which there will be both peace and freedom, not merely for ourselves, but for all citizens of all nations. Ultimately it is a right to this elementary security for which we are fighting. "It is not a right merely to peace. It is a right to peace without complete submission and surrender." Clearly that will not be attained by a German victory. But Sir Norman suggests that we need to take definite steps to make sure that our own victory will attain it. Merely winning the war is not enough. We need to avoid the mistakes of 1918; we need to adopt a more effective policy than that of the past twenty-five years; we need not merely to enunciate, but to act upon the firm conviction that only collective action can save us from international

anarchy. That of course is something which every informed person will accept as a truism. Sir Norman makes no apology for writing truisms. The past record shows only too clearly that they still need to be stressed if nations are to be persuaded to adopt them as a practical basis of policy. Indeed, Sir Norman goes farther and suggests that Britain and France, in view of their past record, may need to give tangible guarantees to neutral opinion that they are really ready to create a new world order, and are prepared to take the necessary practical steps to bring it into being. It is in his eyes a conversion which should be proved by fruits meet for repentance.

There are in particular two things which he feels to be necessary. One is a readiness to act against an aggressor in order to preserve the rule of law, and not merely to protect our own possessions. The other is a willingness to allow other nations to share in those possessions. Sir Norman, of course, has long held the view that Britain does not really "own" the Empire in the sense of having exclusive possession; but if other countries refuse to be convinced by argument, perhaps they can be convinced by an offer of full and equal rights with Britain in all British colonies. What this practically amounts to in his ultimate scheme is the virtual admission of the western neutrals to something like Dominion status. Put in that fashion it would hardly be attractive. But with a slight change of terminology it might be made into something worth serious consideration. It is not so ambitious a scheme as Union Now, but it might offer a first step toward that ideal.

But what stamps the present volume is once more the author's talent for lucid and dispassionate discussion of fundamentals. Not all readers will agree with all his arguments, which at times must seem a trifle optimistic in their over-simplification. But even those who are familiar with his general case—and he has stated it often enough to make it widely familiar—will find that it is still fresh and stimulating in its presentation in this volume.

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POP GET A  
**RUUD HOT-TOP** AUTOMATIC GAS  
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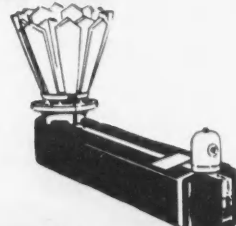
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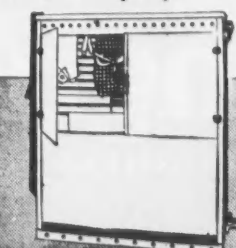
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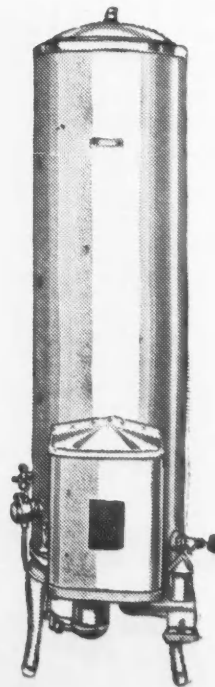
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# CONCERNING FOOD

## What's in a Name?

IT IS a beautiful list. Some very kind friend, possibly connected with the Government has sent it. It came in one of those long envelopes which very occasionally bring good news in the shape of a cheque, but daily fill the wastepaper basket complete with advertising matter. This is no advertisement—it is a human document. It tells the names and occupations of everyone on the street. Who would have guessed that the man two houses up, who never does anything in the twenty-four hours of the day save walk the dog, and talk to anyone he can catch, about the mechanical wonders of the car he seldom takes out of the garage is a "traveller." Shades of Richard Haliburton, lost in his junk in the China Seas, shades too of all the "travellers" who put commercial to their names. This man never sold anyone anything, and it is doubtful if he has ever seen the Falls.

Number 24 is quite a small house. Too small for the March family who

BY JANET MARCH

once inspected it, but under its one roof, complete with holes, and bathing in its one bath, are apparently fifteen souls. Voters all. They include teachers, executives, a nurse, an artist, advertisers, art directors,

### FOR A MOVIE STAR

GODDESS of Hybla voice and Phidian feature. It rather hurts. That you should say: "I'm very glad to measure." And eke "Aw, nerts!"

KENNETH MILLAR.

stenographers and a book-keeper. There is just one poor householder in the whole gang, no doubt keeping the home fires burning while the executive executives and the art directors direct. It was a tin bath too, quite a museum piece.

If you are a woman with no outside occupation and without the ability of the man, two houses up, to invent one, you can this year have the choice of being a housewife, a widow, a spinster, or a householder, or you can just be "retired" which could cover almost anything. Truly the sexes are being allowed equality, gone are the days when you had to be either a spinster or married. What, in the old days did you do if you were divorced? Were you married, in the eyes of the elections enumerator? Surely you weren't a spinster, for you had had a shot at the married state.

Ours is a short street, but if you want to choose your husband by counting up the buttons on your new spring outfit we can supply you with nearly all the categories. There seems to be no tinker—we have a mechanic, if that would do instead—or sailor, but otherwise there is a complete roll call, and it is likely that amongst us there is a beggarman and a thief. We even have a



GREENS AND FAIRWAYS are in excellent condition on all of Atlantic City's many golf courses which welcome Springtime visitors.

—Photo courtesy Atlantic City News Bureau.

merchant but it is too much to say whether or no he is a chief. There are two architects, a tailor, a baker, a furrier, a social service worker and one poor soldier to defend us from the dictators. We have, as

well, all the usual trades and professions. So step up ladies and take your choice.

It would be a good idea to keep the list in your purse for identification purposes when the Spring air

leads you to stroll up and down and chat with the neighbors. But, alas, in spite of this fascinating reading material, meals must be produced three times a day so let's get back to food, and as the days of Lent are running out, and frivolous Easter hats are appearing in all windows and on some heads let's take another look at fish before buying the family Easter eggs.

### Halibut Timbales

2 cups of boiled halibut  
2 teaspoons of lemon juice  
½ teaspoon of onion juice  
1 teaspoon of Worcester Sauce  
1 egg  
2 cups of white sauce (thick)  
Mince the halibut finely, and mix in the seasonings and the two cups of white sauce. Separate the egg and beat the yolk and mix it in. Fold in the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Take small timbale molds and put rounds of greased paper in the bottom of each one, and oil or lightly grease the sides. Pour in the mixture. Bake for twenty-five minutes in a pan of hot water. When you first take them from the oven leave them keeping warm for a few minutes before turning out on the platter.

### Lobster Sauce

4 tablespoons of butter  
2 tablespoons of flour  
2 cups of stock or water (but it is better with stock.)  
Salt, paprika  
1 cup of lobster meat  
1½ tablespoons of lemon juice  
Melt the butter and add the flour and salt and pepper, and stock and stir until it thickens, then add the cup of lobster and the lemon juice and heat well. A little sherry will improve this for someone important once said that sherry and lobster had an affinity for each other that was almost divine. Serve the sauce separately, or pour it over the halibut timbales just before serving.

### Sole with White Wine

6 small fillets of sole  
2 tablespoons of butter  
1 teaspoon of chopped onion  
1 wineglassful of white wine  
Some chopped mushrooms  
½ cup of fish stock or chicken stock  
1 chopped stalk of celery  
1 bay leaf  
2 tablespoons of cream  
1 teaspoon of chopped parsley  
Salt and pepper.  
Melt the butter and add the mushrooms to it, and the teaspoon of chopped onion. When these are tender add the fish, the stock, the white wine, the parsley, bay leaf and celery. Poach the fillets for a few minutes, and then take the fish out and put it in a shallow platter to keep warm. Reduce the liquid the fish cooked in until there is only about half a cupful. To this add two tablespoons of cream and salt and pepper, strain over the fish, sprinkle with cheese and put in the oven to brown.

### Cod-Fish, etc.

Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter and stir in three of flour, salt and pepper and two cupfuls of rich milk—a little cream helps—Stir until the sauce thickens and then add a little paprika, and a dash of Worcester Sauce, and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. If you like a bite to your food a little dry mustard is a good idea as well. Take 1½ cupfuls of crab meat or lobster or shrimp, or better still mix the three of them together, heat thoroughly, and then pour over cod which has been boiled and separated into even sized lumps.

### Haddock with Cheese

1 medium sized fresh haddock  
1 cup of milk  
2 tablespoons of butter  
2 tablespoons of flour  
1 cup of grated cheese  
1 teaspoon of dry mustard, salt and pepper  
Poach the haddock lightly, and then remove the skin and bone and break it up into even sized pieces. Make a sauce by melting the butter, adding the flour, salt, pepper and milk. When this has thickened stir in the cheese and the mustard—mixed with a little water. Pour over the fish in a baking dish and heat in the oven with a little more cheese on the top, so that it will brown.

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MISS MARGARET GRANT who took part in arrangements for the "at home" held by Victoria College at Toronto recently.

—Photograph by Meyers Studios.



# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Hats and Pockets and District Checks

PUT your hat on the back of your head, your hands in your pockets, and you will be a pretty accurate picture of The Mode, Spring, 1940.

The kind of bonnet in the foreground at this season's openings in Paris is not, strictly speaking, brand new, for the Duchess of Windsor and the Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow have both affected the style of recent seasons. And Queen Victoria made the style her own long before they ever rated a headline. The new bonnets are small and can easily be called toques, if one prefers. Whatever the name, they show the hair over the temples—some show it all around—and others are extended at the sides to frame the face and tie under the chin. They are the hat charmers of the season and come suitable for both maid and matron.

As for pockets—they are all over the place. One of the prettiest fantasies is to have several in different gay colors on a sober sports suit. On silky afternoon clothes they become soft and bulky like sewing bags or pouches; and they are located anywhere from the hems of coats to high on the shoulders. One of the new ideas is to place them on the hips like men's trousers pockets.

### They Are "Dressing"

Comes news from London that Englishwomen are beginning to show signs of boredom with the slacks-cum-hood-cum-boots that swept the city in September. When the audience streamed into the Savoy Theatre for the first night of Cochran's revue "Lights Up" there was plenty of evidence that it had taken the title of the revue, they had come to see, to heart. Nearly everyone present had climbed into formal evening dress. With scarcely an exception the stalls had "dressed." The evening gowns worn by the women were soft and feminine in type, slim and trim in line, with flashing bead embroideries around the neckline or down the sleeves.

Evelyn Laye, who has made a big success of the leading part in this revue, wore on the stage a gown, which was typical of those worn by the audience. It was aquamarine blue chiffon with long sleeves, pleated skirt, elongated waistline and had beading in different shades of blue and gold around the neckline.

This was the kind of frock worn by women who six months ago were thinking in terms of bustles and crinolines.

How did this simpler type of dressing affect hair fashions? There were a few bandeau-turbans in dress fabrics, a few bows in the hair. The latter was brushed off the temples and worn long and curly or page-boy at the back. The latter style has come back in London and is one of the favorites of the moment. Short hair styles, except the halo roll, are disappearing.

Apparently the "mannish" styles of the last are to have no part in the present war.

### On Hand

Gloves will be among one's more important accessories this spring, according to our ear-to-the-ground reporter. And colorful—my, oh my! They are in strong bright colors such as reds, greens, chamols, or soft gentle colors such as blossom pinks and blues. Gloves often match part of the costume—hat or turban, blouse, scarf, jewellery piece, flower lapel ornament, handbag. We'll probably be wearing longer gloves this spring, too—frequently six-button length which is pulled over the sleeves of the suit or coat (their wider flare permits this) or crumpled carelessly to reveal the arm section beneath a bracelet length sleeve.

Umbrellas, too,—tailored and bright of color—will play an important part. And we shall count our wealth in the number of crisp sheer white blouses accompanying each suit.

Costume jewellery is more gadgety and wonderful than ever. There are all sorts of creatures from the animal kingdom to wear with suits—little lambs, horses, crowing roosters, jeweled frogs—while splendid looking jeweller's flower pieces provide a whole flower garden of pin and brooch and clip ornaments. Jewellery is unquestionably one of the most important accessories.

### Check Lore

In a country as predominantly Scottish as our own, the following information which we chanced across the other day in our reading, may come under the heading of Superfluous. However, for those of us not up on the lore of the District Checks which many will be wearing this spring, it may prove of interest:

District Checks originated in the Highlands of Scotland during the last century. They began in the set-aside Forest Districts for the protection of ghillies, keepers, foresters and owners. They were woven right on the estates for everyone connected with the estate and each estate had a different pattern, following up on the tartan exclusiveness, but inventing an entirely different kind of check, because these new domains had no right to tartans.

The Shepherd Check is a District and that may surprise you if you are one of those who have considered

BY BERNICE COFFEY

Districts and Glens as the same thing. The Shepherd is actually the foundation of almost all the other Districts. In pure form it must be black and white.

The Colgach is the same thing as the Guncub. It is called Guncub because the American Gun Clubs adopted it in 1874. It is black, white and strong red brown and it simply varies

### PORTRAIT OF A LADY

SO TALL, so arrogant, so slim  
She stands imperiously there  
As though upon her lightest whim  
Depended sky and earth and air.

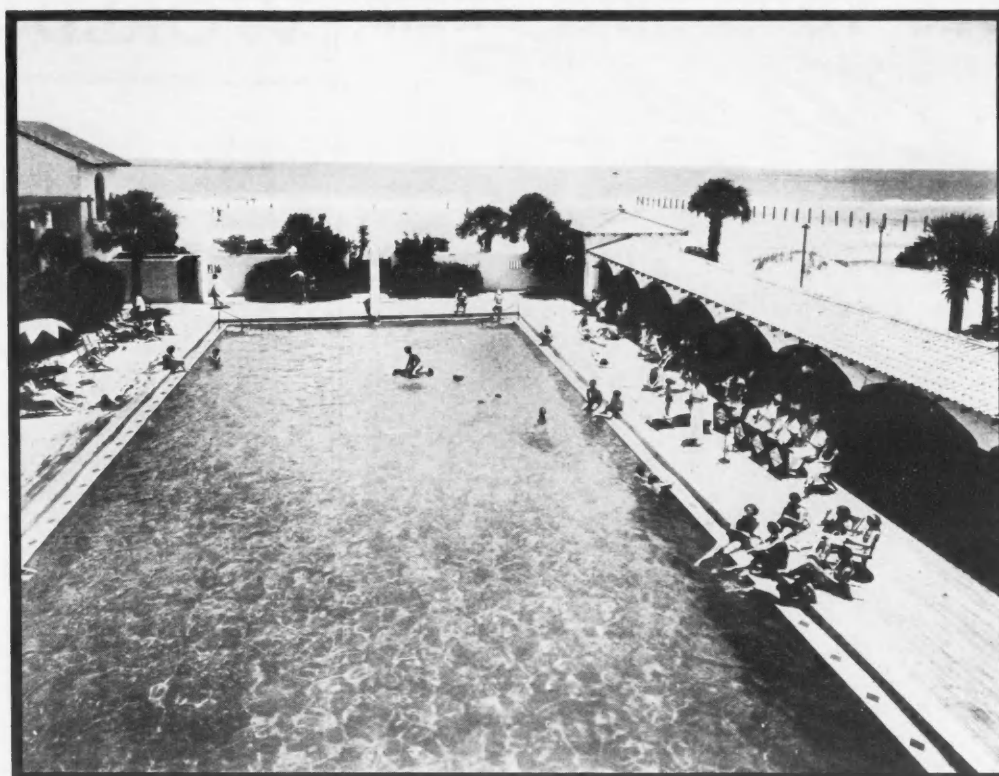
She has no quail, no doubt, no fear  
For her delight the world was made  
Who wears symbolic on each ear  
The smooth cool insolence of jade!

MAY RICHSTONE.

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. Richard J. Leach, of Montreal, has arrived in England where she will join Colonel Leach.

Flight-Lieutenant P. J. Baskerville, who has been the guest in Ottawa of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Bate, has returned to Halifax. Mrs. Baskerville will remain for a short time longer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Bate.



SURROUNDED BY A PROTECTED SUN DECK, the fresh-water swimming pool at Sea Island, Georgia, is adjacent to the broad smooth beach. Lunching on the deck while acquiring a smooth sun-tan is popular with Cloister guests and Sea Island residents.

—Photo courtesy Elizabeth Thompson.

## Who's having more fun?



A Golden Boyhood Memory, with emphasis on the "Boy" as re-created by Norman Rockwell.

To re-create for you that memory we present two modern ways to have the "eatin'" fun Mr. Rockwell's boy is having:

Way No. 1. "On-the-Cob"—Niblets Corn—four golden matched ears in

a can. Brings back boyhood like spiking a top.

Way No. 2. "Off-the-Cob"—Niblets Brand Corn—if you prefer corn-on-the-cob stripped for eating action. A canful of golden kernels, packed in vacuum to preserve that new-husked flavor. America's favorite canned corn, from a special breed packed by a company famous for better farming and packing methods.

Both are pledged by the Green Giant on the label. Look for this symbol of quality on the next corn or peas you buy. Packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Also packers of Green Giant Brand Peas... DelMaiz Brand Cream Style Corn... Gerber's Strained Vegetables... and the "Green Giant" family of food products. Grown and Packed in Canada.





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*"Acid"?*

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DOES your skin seem "acid"? Does it look old and "thick"? Has it lost its fresh tone, its smooth firm texture? Do such blemishes as enlarged pores, oily shine, blackheads, scaly roughness worry you? Then try the beauty-giving action of these new-type Milk of Magnesia creams on your skin!

**PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia TEXTURE CREAM.** This remarkable cream is unlike other creams you've used! It is more; it does more because the Milk of Magnesia acts on the external excess fatty acid accumulations on the skin, in this way helping to overcome the faults of an "acid skin".

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skin — smoothing away roughness and overcoming oiliness, so that powder and rouge go on more evenly and adhere for hours without need of touching up!

**PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia CLEANSING CREAM.** You've never seen a cleansing cream like this! The Milk of Magnesia not only loosens and absorbs dirt and make-up, but penetrates the pores and neutralizes the excess fatty acid accumulations as it cleanses. Leaves your skin soft, smooth and really clean. Try Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Cleansing Cream just once and it will be your cleansing cream always!

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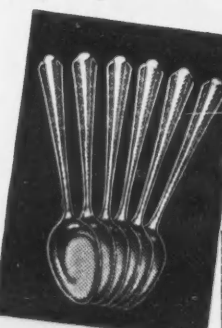
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TEASPOONS  
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64 Macaulay Avenue, Toronto  
I am enclosing \_\_\_\_\_ windmill pictures from Old Dutch labels (or complete labels) and \_\_\_\_\_ for which please send me \_\_\_\_\_ Wm. A. Rogers Teaspoons and circular telling about other places. NOTE: Send 60¢ and 3 labels for each set of 6 teaspoons you desire.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

WM. A. ROGERS A-1  
Quality Silverware with an  
overlay of pure silver at  
point of wear.

## WORLD of WOMEN

## The Spring Fashion Shows

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE crocus and tulip may be a bit wary about poking up their bright heads for a look-see at what goes on in the world above their beds, but the fashion shows are on hand—all the assurance any woman needs to know that spring is somewhere just around the corner.

## With Husbands

In Toronto Eaton's show opened with a dinner and pre-view in the Georgian Room under the auspices of the Kingsway Women's Welfare Association. The members and their guests attended in their prettiest evening frocks, accompanied by their husbands. Men don't usually attend fashion shows, but the husbands were put into a properly appreciative mood by a menu which included fried chicken Maryland, and the show began after the coffee.

California's important contribution to the art of clothes designing was represented by a vivacious group of town and country wools in a medley of subtly toned plaids, checks and stripes. Plaid jackets and plain skirts are the rule here. For instance—a plaid jacket in mist blue, desert rose and candy-cane green; flared skirt in desert rose; gloves and bag in the same pink; plus a little hat of the plaid worn spang on the rear of the head.

Hats keep up with the rest of the exciting procession. Brims are small and retiring, shoot off at interesting tangents to play up the profile, or are wide and generous and worn straight up off the brow to give a bland, angelic look to the face. Flowers, birds, fruit, often are mingled together, and over all are veils—veils drifting down over the shoulders to lend softness and charm. A Suzy original of black shantung had a buccaneer brim tipped high up off one side of the face. On the lee side it swooped down over the face revealing a red and black tassel spilling out of a small dented crown lined with red.

Among the furs—jovially termed "little"—was a two-skin rosebeige fox scarf in which each skin fell in a straight line down the front from each shoulder. The furs were bridged at the back of the neck by a small piece connecting the two skins at the back. Then a magnificent fisher fitch cape—a study in glossy melting brown with a pastel blue frock. The back assumed the form of a short cape. The front was shaped like a straight stole with slit pockets for the hands. When the hands were placed in the slits and held together the front became a muff.

From Paris via Clipper were rushed several outstanding models from the collections and the magic names of Molyneux, Creed, Schiaparelli and Dornoy were applauded as models by each appeared on the runway in spite of wars, blockades and alarms. Molyneux was represented by a navy blue wool ensemble with the "long torso" line which is perhaps the dominating one of the season. The jacket with its longer lines was slit at the back to reveal a small bow at the back of the dress beneath it.

The array of evening fashions left the audience quite breathless. Dresses as slender as a dart or romantically bouffant—in stiff fabrics and in sheers, in two tones and two colors. Typical of those of slender line was the classic beauty of a white jersey hood dress—a Lelong original with an intricately draped bodice graceful as that seen on a Greek statue. And a romantic full skirted dress of black lace over white lace which gave an almost grey effect.

For the last time the sliding panels through which the models stepped onto the stage opened on The Bride In Blue and her attendants. Her frock was of pastel blue lace, a heavenly shade, with "long torso" lines from which lacey folds fell into a full sweeping train—over it the azure blue foam of a veil matching exactly the tone of the dress.

The bride swept from view. The feminine half of the audience gathered its collective belongings not forgetting, you may be sure, the tiny lipstick, the flacon of Slumber Song perfume and the spray of sweet peas pinned to each program. We don't need to gaze into the leaves of our cup of tea to know that their husbands, at least, will be push-overs when the moment arrives this spring for the little woman to break the news that she "hasn't a thing to wear."

## Futures

The Robert Simpson Company titled their show "Your 1940 Fashion Future," and proceeded to paint a most appealing picture of what's in store. Every scene was interspersed with a visual lesson in clothes selected with regard for the limitations and assets of six different types of women. These included the distinguished brunette, the auburn-haired exotic, the glamorous blonde, the tailored woman, the full-figured woman and the teen-age girl. The lessons in dressing to one's type were pointed up by the remarks of the show's commentator, Miss Mildred Wedekind of New York who produced and directed the show by courtesy of Elizabeth Arden.

The first "lesson" showed how dressing to type can be applied even in one's leisure hours when negligee is worn. For "the distinguished brunette" simplicity and originality were

combined in a negligee with a white chiffon top having long generous sleeves gathered in at the wrist, and a flowing skirt of black chiffon—all worn over a white satin slip. . . The "glamorous blonde" was made even more glamorous by a slim crepe negligee of honey beige crepe embroidered across the front of the bodice with golden bugles. . . The "auburn-haired exotic" wore a kelly green negligee accented with red and pointed up with gold lamé. . . The "tailored woman" maintained her beloved simplicity of line in a tailored house coat of beige slipper satin. . . The "full-figured woman" directed attention from ample lines by means of a simple dusty pink negligee fitted closely at an unbelted waist and a surplice draping across the front of the bodice. The "teen-age girl" borrowed some of the style importances of her elders and combined them with the childish lines she has been wearing in a striped taffeta negligee having a little-girl collar, pouch pockets and short full sleeves.

Assertions of the California Chamber of Commerce that theirs is the sunny state were ably seconded by the brilliant tones which ran like a theme through the witty collection of sportswear originating there. Take, for instance, the costume which included a vivid red silk jersey shirt bound with a green sash at the waist of a peg-top mustard colored skirt. Amusing highly-colored costume jewelry and a red geranium in the model's hair, were exclamation marks completing this light-hearted dinner costume for warm-weather evenings.

Suits were charmingly varied. In some there is a military influence, but in these only the gay and bright things have been borrowed, and there is nothing that is dull and boring. Illustrating this trend, was a very full blue skirt topped by a white mess jacket piped in blue, accompanied by an Air Force cap in blue topped with white.

Our own special favorite of the show was a suit with a box pleated skirt over which was worn a very long fitted jacket with a high military collar touched with an edging of white pique, while down the front marched a row of closely-spaced Northwest Mounted Police buttons.

"Dressing to your type" in the evening is a cinch this year for no attempt has been made to fit all women into a rigid mold. Those who prefer something soft and a little picturesque will approve of a navy dinner frock with a portrait neckline of starched organdy that might have been copied from the portrait of Whistler's Mother. The dancing days of Irene Castle were brought back by a sleeved frock of black jersey fronted with white organza, accented by a narrow red leather belt, and the little winged Dutch cap of black organza.

The appearance of the bride concluded the show on a high note. Such a delectable pink vision she was, too, in her panniered gown of silk organza and satin veiled by net which fell from a pearl Flemish diadem.

Too bad that all fashion shows must end sometime, we thought, as we sniffed our favors of White Orchid flower mist.

## BEHIND SCENES

(Continued from Second Front)

applied for them there, too. When the show begins off come the hair nets and as succeeding costume changes are made a white muslin veil is thrown over the entire head to protect coiffure and make-up—as well as dresses from damage by lipstick stain and powder marks.

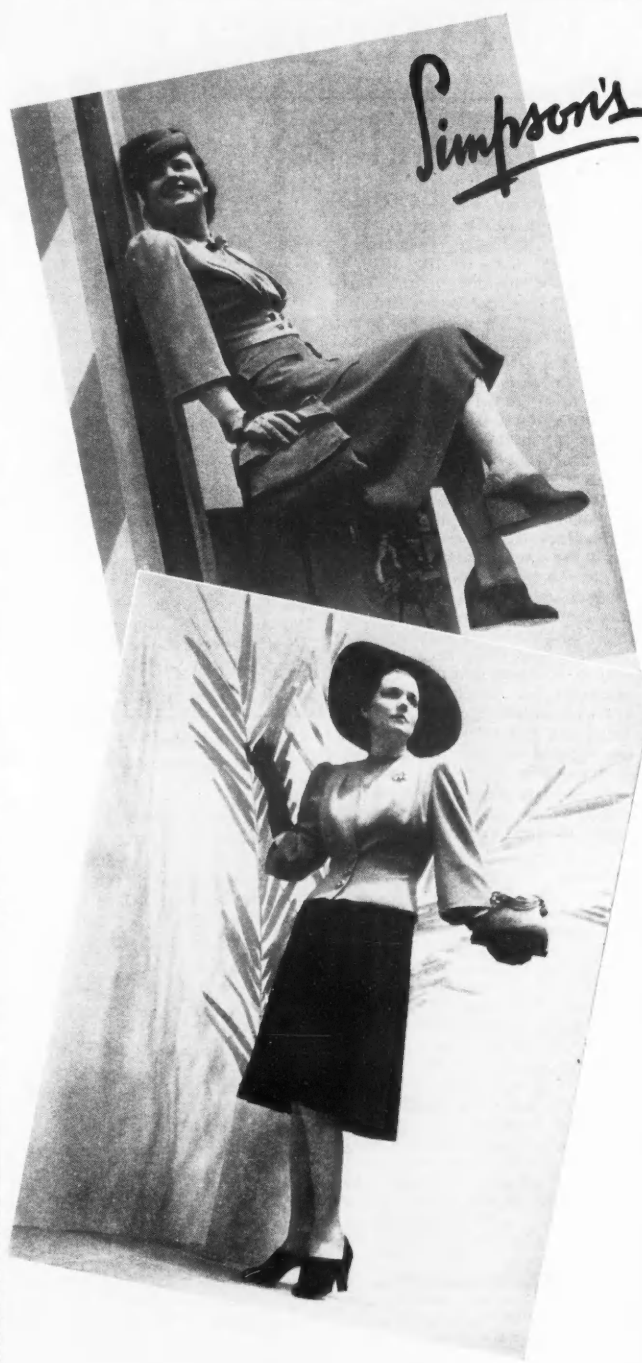
A dresser is allotted to each pair of girls, and it is her responsibility to have their frocks ready, fastened and in perfect order. Dressed—complete to hat, accessory jewellery, hand-bag and gloves, the model passes under the final scrutiny of the checker who stands near the stage entrance. She straightens stocking seams that have strayed from the vertical, tucks out of sight price tickets that may be showing, keeps an eagle eye out for slips that betray their presence below the hemline, brushes off powder marks on dark dresses with a little sponge rubber pad, and is Johnny-on-the-Spot with pins.

Only then do the mannequins enter the wings in readiness for their cue. There they take a last-minute look at themselves in an enormous full-length mirror, sometimes humming softly with the music of the orchestra outside, or chatting quietly as they adjust the angle of a hat. The next minute they are sauntering on to the stage and down the runway—poised, at ease, and looking as though they had spent at least half a day preparing for this one appearance.

The voice of the commentator flows smoothly as she describes each costume and calls attention to the details of its composition. The model wearing it walks gracefully and unhurriedly down the long runway so that everyone may see. She and her costume are under the scrutiny of hundreds of critical feminine eyes.

She and her costume had better be good.

They usually are.



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ATLANTIC CITY'S FAMOUS BOARDWALK: FOCAL POINT FOR EASTER DAY STROLLERS.

## PORTS OF CALL

### Atlantic City: A Canadian Colony at Easter

BY LOU CUNNINGHAM

JUST about Easter time, Canadians seem to be as naturally attracted to Atlantic City as a duck is to water. And this year will be no exception.

Canadians descend upon the resort in such large numbers that the week following the holiday is devoted entirely to them and just so there will be no mistake, it is dubbed "Canadian Week." Then the boardwalk blossoms with Canadian flags like a lilac bush in May and the hotels stage special programs.

The Kiwanis Club of Atlantic City has always been particularly active in making visitors from Canada feel at home and each year stages a luncheon at which all the Canadians at the shore are the guests of honor.

Following the luncheon there is a rolling chair parade on the Boardwalk from Hackney's Restaurant to the Steel Pier where the promenade ends as everyone gathers to enjoy a specially-arranged program. Usually about five hundred Canadians attend the luncheon and join in the parade.

Especially gratifying to Canadians, who have become accustomed to the average American tradesman regarding their currency as suitable only for



ATLANTIC CITY'S GIRLS are like Atlantic City's recreational facilities: they take second place to none. The timid will enjoy indoor salt water pools.

book marks, is the fact that hotels and larger business houses in Atlantic City are accepting Canadian money at par despite the varying rate of exchange.

This year the Boardwalk will be celebrating the sixty-fourth anniversary of its Easter parade and because foreign travel is curtailed and national business conditions are booming, there should be more visitors and a bigger parade than ever.

A large rabbit, towering some fourteen feet in the air, will look down upon the strollers from a beautiful flower garden which is being laid out on the Boardwalk at Park Place, and in order that he may be absolutely impartial in the attention which he bestows upon strollers he is being constructed on a rotating base.

For some visitors the Easter holiday begins early, for usually about 5,000 assemble on the Steel Pier to hear the Easter Sunrise Services, which are held in the Ocean Stadium at the end of the pier, more than a mile at sea, and the rising sun and the blue of the ocean combine to provide a fitting background.

Later in the day the Hat Style Council will select the twelve best-hatted men on the Boardwalk. A trio of famous women's hat designers will move up and down the 'Walk in rolling chairs and undertake the difficult job of singling out the best-hatted men from among the thousands of promenaders. Each will be presented with an Easter egg, which, when opened, will reveal a miniature hat and a purchase order for a hat of the winner's choice.

The following day the fifty best-dressed women on the Boardwalk are chosen in a simple ceremony which has become a fixture of the Palm Sunday parades. A trio of New York stylists move up and down the 'Walk in decorated rolling chairs and as they select an attractively-attired woman she is presented with a corsage of gardenias. The photographers then complete the job and the procession moves on.

But Atlantic City belongs to Canada at Easter. Canadians answer the call of the sun-swept Boardwalk and they descend upon it in hordes, either on foot or in rolling chairs; like an army of occupation they take over the hotel sun decks; they "dig in" on the five gold courses surrounding the resort; and they take over completely the indoor salt water pools. And when Easter is over, the Canadian vacation army moves on, happier and browner.

#### TRAVEL NOTE BOOK

##### Dragon's Year

To Western peoples, this is the year 1940; to Japanese, it is the Year of the Dragon. According to the Japanese zodiac, the dragon comes fifth in the cycle of the ancient time system which runs in the order of the Rat, Bull, Tiger, Hare, Dragon, Serpent, Horse, Sheep, Ape, Cock, Dog and Boar. Among these the strongest are the Dragon, Tiger and Boar. The past year was the year of the timid Hare.

To the average Japanese, the Dragon is a symbol of strength and wisdom; those born in the Year of the Dragon are supposed to be strong both in body and mind.

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• In Bermuda, people like to take life as they find it... and they find it delightfully peaceful in this little corner of the British Empire.

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blasts and flurries of Canadian winter are a world away.

Wouldn't you like to visit such a charming spot, to trade the same old street for a quiet coral road hedged with hibiscus and oleander? . . . Take heart! This semi-tropic paradise lies surprisingly close at hand.

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To avoid just such a catastrophe, other Giant Package shipments were sent on different ships, were successfully landed and have been distributed thinly across the Dominion. There is no saying when further supplies of Giant Packages will be made available. So do act now if you suffer the pains of rheumatism, lumbago, frequent headaches or from blotchy skin—get your Giant Package, which includes the regular 75c bottle plus a free trial size bottle. Your money back if not satisfied after using free trial size bottle. Simply return regular bottle unopened. At all drug counters.

## Drying Machine Reading

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the oddest sights in the world is the drying room of a hairdressing parlor on a busy afternoon. The permanent waving room is more gruesome, with the patrons strung up by the hair along the walls like so many Bluebeard's wives. But the drying room has a fantastic quality all its own. The clients here aren't Bluebeard's wives, they are Boadiceas, stern and forward-gazing under their vast steel helmets. Nobody speaks or acknowledges a neighbor. There isn't any sound except the hot roar of the wind machines. It is a period of small incessant tortures, but no one gives any sign of suffering, each woman remains fixed and stoical in her own



—By Bert Bushell.

"IT'S THE ONLY NEW THING I BOUGHT THIS EASTER"

private little hell. The blast roars hotter and a metal curler has caught your ear and is heating steadily. . . . Never mind, ça passe, ça passe.

In the permanent waving room the operators are solicitous and gentle. "That too hot? Never mind I'll fix it. There, that better?" (Can't risk a scalp-burn.) But they merely pop into the drying room, glance under the lid to see if the wave has set and pop out again, with no more feeling than if the client were a gelatine dessert.

THERE is sociability in the permanent waving room because there are matters to be discussed—the advantages of a Machineless, the alternatives of a complete permanent or just an end curl with a finger-wave in front. ("But I think you will find the complete treatment more satisfactory in the long run.") But in the drying-room there is nothing but sullen isolation. The hot blast dries up all the good human juices of understanding and sociability. You are ringed by steel, imprisoned and exposed. There is nowhere to look but forward into space or downward into the movie-magazine in your lap.

It is always a movie magazine. There are plenty of other magazines—digests, pictorials, women's journals, "You," "Pic," even an occasional Oral Hygiene. But in the drying-room it is only the movie magazines that have their covers worn off. Patrons who never look at a movie magazine anywhere else, never look at anything else under the wind

Joan Crawford, staring out passionately from a glossy print at an untrustworthy world. Yes, and haven't we? That blonde operator who was so lovely over our permanent, and hasn't thrown so much as a bone of sympathy since she put us under the dryer and turned on the current?

Everything is a little unreal in the drying room. But nothing is quite so unreal as the sight of the flushed morose faces of the clients, who have never looked worse in their lives, brooding over the radiant faces of the stars, who have probably never in their lives looked so beautiful. The customers are mostly middle-aged, for afternoons are Matrons' time in the hair-dressing parlor. One could imagine them, in their larger normal lives, knitting for the soldiers, conducting reading groups, attending cooking-school, entertaining for election candidates, and probably putting the movie-magazine in the corner for the cat. But here they sit fated and grim like victims of some fantastic execution, whiling away the moments till the end with the complexion secrets of Hedy Lamarr.

There may be some obscure identity



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between the unnatural state of a woman under the dryer and the hushish world of screen illusion. Or it may simply be that every woman longs to read movie magazines and the drying room is the only place in the world where she feels she can do it without criticism from the onlookers or censure from her higher self. Nobody cares. They just sit there, each isolated in her own little sirocco, staring at Tyrone Power, at Anita Louise, at Loretta Young, all wreathed in tulle and leaning out of the page like a bright untroubled angel watching the sufferings of the damned.



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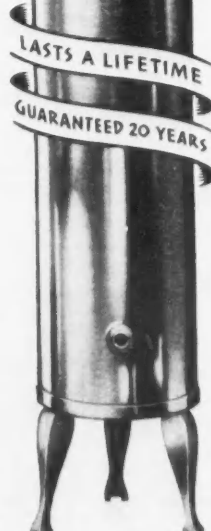
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### TO FEARLESSNESS

A TOAST, my friends, to the truth-ful press  
For bravely exposing nastiness,  
No matter who's hurt, from duke to trull,  
And however unendingly plain darn dull.

ALISON ADAMS.

### COMPLAINT

MY LOVE is much too true to me,  
His vows too freely spoken  
And how can I write poetry  
Unless my heart is broken!

JOYCE MARSHALL.

### FIFTY FIFTY

TO KEEP one half a Christian rule  
Is doing not so badly.  
I'm set to suffer any fool  
But not to do it gladly.

DAVID BROCK.

machine. Seated under that roaring funnel of heat you can't grapple with the smallest idea, even fashion hints and salad suggestions are beyond you. But the shining blank faces of the stars, and the articles and interviews, strung out of pure meaninglessness, are a wonderful distraction. . . . Wayne Morris won the Dydee-changing contest at a Screen Fathers' Meet. (20 seconds flat.) . . . Joan Crawford calls her loved adopted niece Joanie-Pants. . . . Robert Taylor fashions handwrought jewellery for his wife, who prefers it above her three thousand dollar bracelets and clips. . . . "My weakness," says Madeleine Carroll, "is that I am too reticent. . . . I dislike gossip and do not indulge in it." "My weakness," says another, "is that I am lazy and don't like to concentrate. I would far rather curl up with a good book of biography than study my lines. (Yah! Try curling up with a good book of biography under a drying-machine.) "I am too sensitive," they say, or "I am too practical" or "My weakness is that I refuse to take myself seriously," or "I am too impulsive. I never stop to investigate properly any appeal to my sympathy. . . . I have always trusted people too far," says



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